

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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## The National Police Gazette.

CIRCULATION, 20,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of Felony and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence—the names of persons charged with offences, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of Accomplices and Accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 6—(CONCLUDED.)

### JAMES DOWNER

alias MILLER, alias "CUPID,"

#### THE PICKPOCKET.

The desire to conclude the life of the above-named celebrated felon in a single number, occasioned our doing him, or the public, as the case may be, a partial injustice by omitting the mention of some other of the rascalities of his career; but that no complaint may lodge against us from either source, we resume the consideration of his story, and take the liberty of furnishing our readers with a few more of his exploits.

In the summer of 1832, the year previous to the arrest and conviction on which he was transported, Cupid, in company with his esteemed friend and tutor, Charley Hawkins, paid a fashionable visit to a celebrated watering-place in England, known as Park Gate. Being entirely unknown in the town, and being at the same time in possession of considerable funds, the two adventurers assumed the airs and appearance of men of fashion, and Cupid, by his enterprising effrontery, soon made himself acquainted with several young gentlemen of note at the place. For this purpose he had the facilities

of a handsome person and rather engaging manners, though he received the most material assistance to his progress from the high-bred appearance and extensive intelligence of Hawkins, who was really a superior man. Dashing style, gay living, and the extravagant expense of reckless opulence, soon made these two adventurers the favorites of several circles, through whose association and intimacies they reaped enough, by well-timed pilferings, during the incautiousness of evening revels, to more than supply their current wants. Occasionally a fortunate depredation achieved a sum which enabled them each to lay aside an instalment for the future. The course which they pursued, and the sensation which they made at Park Gate, necessarily obtained for them other social advantages, and among these we must record the acquaintance of Master Cupid, under the name of James Milton,\* his then travelling cognomen, with a very beautiful and interesting young lady, belonging to a highly respectable family of Chester. This young lady was spending the season at Park Gate, with her brother, through whose incautious frankness, Cupid and his pal had received an introduction to her. Believing him to be a gentleman, and being pleased with his appearance and assiduous politeness, the young lady experienced quite an attachment for Mr. Downer alias Milton, which progressing according to the ardor of her temperament, soon ripened into a confirmed and ardent passion. Yielding, in some degree, the inevitable influence which the society of a refined and virtuous female always exercises upon the coarser mind of man, the black and ingrained soul of the infamous suitor experienced a temporary elevation, and in homage to the pure spirit he besought, he became disgusted with his condition, and for a time abandoned his offences. His attentions to the young lady at length became unremitting, and finally, when the season had reached its close, he accompanied her to Chester, as an especially honored and accredited attendant. He was there introduced to the young lady's father and family, as James Milton, the son of the well-known Thomas Milton, Esq. of London. At this place, Cupid took rooms

\* This is the same name which Cupid gave when arrested in the United States Bank, at Philadelphia, on the 19th January, 1840, for attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket.

at the principal hotel, and still, notwithstanding the continual reproaches of his dissatisfied pal, who was honestly down on the whole sentimental farce and its barren consequences, he persisted in his new policy of honesty. He, however, kept up his style, and a chariot being a part, parcel and appurtenance of his arrangements, his funds soon began to dwindle to a shallow ebb. Circumstances were approximating to a crisis, and Master Cupid, like a man of resolution, determined to precipitate and to meet it. He formally avowed his love, and offered the young lady his hand in marriage—that hand which had picked so many fobs, and which now, in its most nefarious effort, sought to pilfer from her bosom its richest and most cherished store. The lady hesitated, as modesty and rule dictated in the premises; but promised an answer in the course of a month, during which time Mr. Milton was to visit London and return to Chester, to receive his fate. The visit to London was imperative. The aspiring pick-pocket had nearly run ashore, and now, whether or no, he must either steal himself in funds, or give up all his hopes. With a smile at the prospect thus afforded for the return of reason, in his protegee, and the abandonment of his policy of "masterly inactivity," Master Hawkins again resumed his ascendancy, and took Cupid, again completely under his charge, to the metropolis.

A month elapsed, and no tidings came of Master Milton. The anxious heart of the fair one of Chester began to throb with a faint and tremulous apprehension of the inconstancy and forgetfulness of man. Her dread was unjust. Another week brought her a missive from her swain expressive of a world of love, complaining of no answer to repeated letters, and pleading in excuse for the non-appearance of the writer at Chester, serious indisposition and close confinement to an invalid's chamber. This letter was post-marked "London," and from its beautiful style and penmanship must have been written by Charles Hawkins—Cupid being very illiterate, and scarcely more than able to make his mark. This epistle was the abundant and satisfactory apology of Mr. Milton's absence to one who was nightly praying for the shadow of an excuse, and a letter of sympathy and condolence was immediately forwarded in answer to the unfortunate gentleman. This was directed "to the care

of his father, Thomas Milton, Esq., London," which latter gentleman, on receiving it, was apprised for the first time that he had a son. Warranted by the strange superscription to believe that the letter contained a mystery connected in some way with himself, the real Mr. Milton took the liberty of breaking it open, and there discovered from its tenor the nature of the fraud which had been practised upon the unsuspecting writer. He therefore immediately wrote to the father of the young girl, informing him that he had no son, and that he had reason to believe that his daughter and himself had been made the dupes of some designing swindler, concluding with the somewhat comforting hope, "that nothing more serious than protestations of love had taken place between them." This intelligence burst like a thunder clap upon the family at Chester, and the young lady herself, from a combination of violent emotions, was suddenly taken ill, and fell a victim to a spell of sickness which ravaged her health and beauty for a period of months. Mr. Thomas Milton received in reply a letter of thanks from the distressed father, and being urged in it to new proceedings, and actuated as well by a curiosity of his own, he commenced a system of inquiry, which eventuated in his obtaining from the Mansion House police station, London, the information that Master Milton, alias Downer, alias Cupid, had been locked in Newgate, under the name of James Milton, alias Downer, on two charges, one for an attempt to pick a pocket, and the other for highway robbery.

This satisfactorily accounted for Master Milton's non-appearance at Chester, and gave a literal translation to the excuse of his detention in London, on the score of "confinement to his room." The amours of Master Milton had ended rather unfortunately, but they had not entirely missed the usual aim of such attachments. It is true that he had run through all his means; it is true that necessity had driven him into a double danger, but then his passion, like all such incipient frenzies, had accomplished a regular and orthodox result. He was TRANSPORTED.—We attributed this sentence in our last, to the attempt to pick a pocket, but we have since ascertained, that after his arrest on the above charge, he was discovered to be one of a party of four men, who had robbed a man on the high-



SOUTH VIEW OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

[FROM AN ORIGINAL ENGRAVING BY GEORGE BARRINGTON.]



way, on Windbleton Common, of an amount of £700. It was for this offence he was transported to New South Wales, for fourteen years.—During his stay at that place, and sometime before his successful enterprise in getting off, he was detected in some preparations for escape, by a fellow-convict, who, in consequence of a private grudge, informed upon him, and had him severely whipped. Alas, the romance of Chester and Park Gate had dwindled to the ignominy of the whipping-post. "Who can foresee his fate!" We have stated above that Cupid was remarkably illiterate. It is true that he is so, but he is nevertheless an educated man. His education is not that which is obtained by scholastic rule, but is the education of actual experience. The knowledge of the world, which is the great common end of both, he has accomplished. He is shrewd, artful and capable, and is not exceeded at the present time, by any other crossman in his line, not even by Charley Hawkins himself.

Before concluding this supplementary account of his career, it may be well for the purpose of giving an amusing inkling of the social habits, dispositions and opinions of himself and men of his class, to say that Cupid is a rampant and vociferous democrat, and that he won an amount of \$700 from Jack Gibson, the Philadelphia pick-pocket, on the last Presidential election.—Most, if not all of the others of the fraternity are Whigs, being naturally forced to that course of policy by the strenuous opposition of the Democratic party to Banks and to paper currency—a policy which, says Jack Gibson, must prove deeply injurious to us, for if it should succeed, we shall have no more "jugs" to "crack," and instead of "dummys" (pocket-books), with several thousands in "fimsies" inside of them, we shall not be able to get a "skin" (purse), with more than \$100, in "Bunt." We shall endeavor to obtain the written opinion of Jack Gibson on the Sub-treasury and the Banking systems for the edification of our readers. The announcement of such an important document as this, will doubtless apologise for us in now taking, as far as biographical notice is concerned, our final leave of Cupid.

#### LIFE OF GEORGE BARRINGTON, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKPOCKET.

In presenting to the world, the ensuing particulars of a most distinguished and uncommon character, we wish to congratulate every lover of mankind, in consequence of one more being added to the number of the few reclaimed by virtue. For a long series of years, the brilliant talents which Barrington was allowed to possess, were only the more lamented in consequence of the magnitude of his crimes, as his genius, instead of rendering his character and his virtues more illustrious, only served to confound and even eclipse them. On this account, former writers, hopeless of his restoration to the paths of rectitude, have gone so far as to suppose, that "all sensibility of the difference between right and wrong, honour and shame, were obliterated in his mind; and that every trace of moral obligation had totally perished in his breast." Instead of continuing to degrade, under the wise dispensations of Providence, Mr. Barrington became an ornament and an improvement to society; instead of remaining as a victim and sacrifice to injured justice, he was found worthy by his superiors to participate in the administration of her sacred and immutable laws! He exercised the office of High Constable of Paramatta for a very considerable period, and was also much esteemed by the Governor, and the rest of the officers, for his decent, loyal, and orderly conduct, in spite of the ill example of but too many of his fellow convicts. Fostered by the encouragement he received in that distant quarter of the world to which he was removed, and the powerful consciousness of innate rectitude, he not only obtained his object in "beguiling the tear of sensibility, in commiserating the sorrows or sufferings of his innocent or guilty fellow-creatures," but also realized his modest presumption, "that he might be looked upon as a man endeavouring to do well, with a further proof, that his promotion in the New Colony did really enable him to effect some good in the decline of his life, to counterbalance that proneness to evil, over too much attendant on the human creature."

His various and repeated deviations from virtue to vice, and from vice to virtue, through a series of alternate vicissitudes, equalled only by the dangerous situations into which they betrayed him, may now form a degree of entertainment and useful instruction not frequently to be found in the annals of history, nor yet within the limits of human observation.

#### CHAP. I.

*Barrington's birth in the county of Kildare in Ireland—Character of his parents—Impoverished by a law suit—His early abilities—Is noticed by a Surgeon, who assists in his education—Punished by Dr. C— of Leixlip, and sent to a free grammar-school at Dublin—Quarrels with, and wounds a school-fellow—Is punished—Leaves the school, robs his master and his sister and elopes to the North of Ireland—Meets with Strolling Players at Drogheda, and engages with Price the Manager—Is enamoured with Miss Egerton—Exhibits a taste for poetical composition.*

GEORGE BARRINGTON, whose crimes and virtues have justly astonished his contemporaries, and whose character, whose good and ill repute have now extended beyond the poles, was originally a native, and an inhabitant of Ireland. And as it will appear in the sequel that the name of Barrington was assumed, let it suffice to remark here, that his father's name was Henry

Waldron, and that he was a working silversmith; while his mother, whose maiden name was Naish, was a mantua-maker, and occasionally a midwife.

Our Hero was born about the year 1755, at the village of Maymoath, in the county of Kildare. His parents, who bore a good character for their industry, integrity, and general good behaviour, were however, never able to rise to a state of independence, or security from indigence, owing to their engagement in a law suit with a more powerful and opulent relative, in order to the recovery of a legacy, to which they conceived they had a legal right. To the narrowness of their circumstances, the neglect of their son's education is imputed; and therefore they were incapable of improving, or of giving a proper bias to those early indications of natural abilities, and a superiority of talents, which must have inevitably unfolded themselves, even in the dawn of young Barrington's existence. He was, notwithstanding these obstacles, instructed in reading and writing at an early age, at their expense; and afterwards, through the bounty of a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, he was initiated in the principles of common arithmetic, the elements of geography, and the outlines of English grammar.

When he entered on the sixteenth year of his age, he was noticed and patronized by Dr. C—, of Leixlip, in the county of Dublin, a dignitary in the church of Ireland, of an ancient and illustrious family, and ample fortune; but more amiably distinguished by his learning, and his benevolence, than by the factitious advantages derived from noble birth, or extensive possessions. Through the interest of this respectable clergyman, young Waldron, i. e. Barrington, was placed at a free grammar school in the Irish capital, where his patron proposed he should fit himself for the University; a theatre on which he hoped, from the genius discovered in his young Elevé at an early period of life, he might in time make such a figure as to gratify his warmest hopes; and, in order to enable him to make an appearance equal to the young gentlemen with whom he was then to associate, the Doctor supplied him very liberally with money, and every other necessary, to render his situation in the school not only comfortable but also respectable.

This ill-fated youth enjoyed, however, but a short time, the benefits that he derived from the kindness of his patron; for the violence of his passions, which equalled at least the extent of his talents, precipitated him into an action, by which he lost Doctor C—'s favor for ever, and which, in its consequences, finally proved his ruin. When he had been about half a year at the grammar-school, he unluckily got into a dispute with a lad, much older, larger, and stronger than himself; the dispute degenerated into a quarrel, and some blows ensued, in which young Waldron suffered considerably; but, in order to be revenged, he stabbed his antagonist with a penknife; and, had he not been seasonably prevented, would have, in all probability, murdered him. The wounds which he gave did not prove so dangerous as to render the several circumstances of the quarrel, which occasioned them, a subject of legal investigation. The discipline of the house, (logging,) however, was inflicted with proper severity on the perpetrator of so atrocious an offence, which irritated the unrelenting and vindictive temper of the young man to such a degree, that he determined at once to run away from school, from his family, and from his friends; thus abandoning the fair prospects that he had before him, and blasting all the hopes that had been fondly, though vainly, formed of the great things that might be effected by his genius, when matured by time, and improved by study.

His plan of escape was no sooner framed than it was carried into execution; but previous to his departure, he found means to steal ten or twelve guineas from Mr. F—, the master of the school, and a gold repeating watch from Mrs. Goldsborough, the master's sister. With this booty, a few shirts, and two or three pair of stockings, he silently, but safely effected his retreat from the school-house, in the middle of a still night, in the month of May, 1771; and pursuing the great northern road all that night, and all the next day, he, late in the evening, arrived at the town of Drogheda, without interruption, without accident, and in a great measure without halting, without rest, and without food.

The first place of safety at which young Waldron thought proper to halt, was at an obscure inn at Drogheda, where a company of strolling players happening to be at the time, it was the occasion of a new series of acquaintance, which, though formed with precipitation, and on the spur of the occasion, was retained from choice and affection for a number of years.

A John Price, the manager of this strolling company, was a native of the town of Poole, in Dorsetshire; of a good family, of an agreeable figure, lively in conversation, conciliating in his manners, and had been tolerably well educated. Having lived some time in London, where he was clerk to one Potter, a pettifogging attorney, he was intimately acquainted with the town, and all the arts of fraud, deception, or violence, that are practised in it, by the lower and most unprincipled classes, to procure money. For indulging these vicious propensities, he was prosecuted; and having been convicted at the Old Bailey, he was at this time an involuntary exile in Ireland, until the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced to be transported. This man became quickly the confidant, and from the confidant, the counsellor, the tutor, the sovereign director, as it were, of the young fugitive Waldron, who, influenced by the ardour, the natural and unguarded ingenuity of a youthful mind, to this new friend, without reserve, communicated all the circumstances of his life and story. By his advice this unhappy youth renounced his paternal name, assumed that of Barrington, entered into the company, and in the course of four days became so absolutely and formally a strolling son of Thespis, that he performed the part of Jaffier, in "Venice Preserved," as usual with some applause, to a crowded audience in a barn in the suburbs of Drogheda; and this without the assistance of a prompter.

Though the reception he met with on his debut was very flattering to a mind like his, Price, as

well as himself, thought it would not be proper for him to appear in public so near the scene of his late depredations in the Capital. It was therefore resolved on by them, that the whole company should, without delay, move to the northward, and, if possible, get to the distance of sixty or eighty miles from Dublin, before they halted for any length of time. In order to enable so numerous a body to move with all their baggage, it was necessary to raise money; and in doing this, Barrington's assistance, being the first thing that offered, he was indispensably necessary. He was accordingly applied to, and he acquiesced with a good grace, giving Price Mrs. Goldsborough's gold repeater, which was disposed of for the general benefit of the strollers.

This act of capricious liberality rendered him very popular among his new associates, who deservedly considered him as a valuable acquisition to their company. He had a speaking eye, an expressive countenance, a tolerable theatrical figure, a very pompous enunciation, and a most retentive memory. With these advantages they found means to feed his vanity with every kind of adulation, never failing to describe the future prospects of the whole, and particularly his own, in strong and glowing colours; and that he would one day cut a figure on the boards of the Dublin or the London theatre, was a compliment of course, especially while his money lasted, though their own poverty might have convinced him that their own sufferings and misadventures gave the most convincing proof of the fallacy of all their views and prospects in life.

However, as soon as the necessary funds were procured, all these children of Thespis set out for Londonderry, which was the place at which they first designed to play. Travelling but slowly, they were a considerable time on their journey; and during the course of it, the penetrating eyes of the experienced actresses discovered that Barrington had made a tender impression on the heart of Miss Egerton, the young lady who played the part of Belvidera, when he acted that of Jaffier at Drogheda. This poor girl was the daughter of an opulent tradesman at Coventry. She was young and beautiful, sweet tempered and accomplished, but now friendless; and, though like the rest, inured to misfortune, she was destitute of the experience which is generally acquired in a series of sinister and untoward events. At the age of sixteen she was debauched by a lieutenant of marines, with whom she fled from her father's house to Dublin, where, in less than three months, he abandoned her, leaving her a prey to infamy, poverty, disease, and desperation.

Having been thus deceived, in the simplicity of innocence, by the cunning and falsehood of one of the vilest and most profligate of human beings, she had no other resource but the most extreme want, or closing with Price, who proposed her to join his company; which, situated as she was, she readily agreed to do, and had been with him but a very short time when she saw Barrington, of whom, being of a warm constitution, she became rather suddenly enamoured. But to the credit of our hero, though his affection was mutual, it was not of that brutal and profligate cast that so frequently disgraces the devious paths of youthful imprudence and dissipation. On the part of Miss Egerton, the symptoms of her affection for him were so obvious, that, inexperienced as he was then, in matters of gallantry or intrigue, he not only perceived her passion, but was sensible of her merit, and returned her love with perfect sincerity. Being of an age at which love makes almost every one a rhymist, though not a poet, he modestly addressed her in several copies of verses, all of them short, but many of them pretty enough; as, for instance, the following lines, written a little before her death:

Place me where endless winter reigns,  
Where genial gales ne'er bless the plains;  
Beneath those cold inclement skies,  
Where morbid vapours ever rise:

Place me beneath the burning zone,  
Where nothing human e'er was known;  
Still Egerton's enchanting tongue,  
Her looks and smiles, shall be my song.

Whether o'er burning sands I go,  
Or mountains torn by trackless snow,  
Or where the fam'd Pactolus strays,  
And all its fabled wealth displays;  
Still she alone my thoughts engage,  
And ever shall from age to age.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Rebecca Brand vs. Alanson B. Ideson.—Action to recover damages for the seduction of a young girl, an apprentice to plaintiff, damages laid at \$10,000. A branch of the same case, being for loss of service, was tried some time since in the Superior Court. Horace Dresser, Esq. appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and T. Carter, Esq. for defendant. Mr. Dresser, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff is a school teacher, and also teacher of a sabbath school at Rev. Dr. Kreib's church, to which she belongs. She saw one Sunday morning, a little girl in the street, whom she induced to attend the sabbath school. The child's mother was poor and intemperate, and Miss Brand finally was induced to have the child bound to herself, and the girl afterwards joined the church. She was placed, after being at two or three of the relatives and acquaintances of Miss B., in the family of defendant, who is a jeweller. He seduced and finally concealed her, but she was recovered. After suitable remarks, Mr. D. called his witnesses.

Mrs. Pettit sworn.—Knew the mother of Mary Ann Carroll. She appeared to be an intemperate woman, and incapable of taking care of her child; saw her 4 or 5 times; judged from her appearance. [Counsel for defendant said he would insist that the indenture was not legal, as the consent of the mother is necessary, unless legally incapacitated, or she refused.]

Mary Ann Carroll, the young lady alluded to, sworn.—My father was not living at the time of the execution of the indentures; my mother had

married again; she went to the poor house about that time; she was intemperate.

Justice Palmer sworn.—Justice Taylor and myself bound Mary Ann to Miss Brand, her mother not being able to take care of her and the place appearing to be desirable.

The objection as to the indenture was again raised, but it was shewn by Mary that her mother was married, at the time, to a second husband named Pierson, which legally disqualified her mother to act, and the objection was overruled. It was shewn she was 11 years old when meeting Miss B. in Dec. 1839, and 11 years and 10 months when bound.

Mary Ann Carroll recalled.—After being bound went to Mrs. Striker's, sister of Miss B., at Brooklyn; then to one or two other places; went to Mr. Ideson's in March, 1843, to take care of the children; he had 4; Mrs. Ideson is living; lived there 17 or 18 months; the summer after I went, Mrs. Ideson was absent from home; Mr. I. came up one evening after I had gone to bed, and proposed for me to come down stairs to the first story; he said he was lonesome; he lodged on the first floor; I refused to go: he told me I was foolish. Next day he made further advances; he was in the back room; he wanted me to sit up till he came home; he came at half-past 9; the children were up stairs; he told me he wanted me to stay down all night; I did not. Next evening he said he did not want me to go up stairs, but to stay down; I did not stay down. The next time he locked me in the back room so that I could not get out except through the bed room; the children were up stairs; I remained in the back room a part of the night, when I got the key and went up stairs. The next night he locked me in again. I got the key, but he came and took it away from me.—He let me out in the morning. I remained part of the time in his room. He wanted to kiss me, and tried to put me in his bed. I endeavored to resist him. He took me in his arms and threw me on the bed, and he got on the bed himself.—I attempted to get out, when he put his feet up and tripped me two or three times. He did not accomplish his wishes. The next evening he came to my room. He woke me up and asked why I did not wish to stay down stairs. He told me I was an obstinate girl. He asked me if I would not get up and go down stairs. I said I would not. He said he would take me up and carry me down if I did not get up. He did not. He went down stairs. I told him if he would go, and let me dress myself, I would come down. I did not go down. I got up and fastened the door. He came and picked open the bolt with his pen-knife. He came in and talked, and went down and left me for the night. He did not accomplish his designs at this time. Next day he kept coming round me and taking hold of me. He said he would tell me an easier way of getting a living than I was getting it then. If he was me he would not work so. He said he would live a life of prostitution. He did not say where. I told him I would not. He said I was one of the most foolish girls he ever knew. I told him if I had to work all my days, I would not live that life. He said it was an easy life; I would live easy that way and not work so hard. He kept on so from day to day. He locked me in the room, and I attempted to run away from the room. He told me he was going to take me away—to get a little room and furnish it, and wanted me to go and live in it. I told him I would tell his wife of it. He said I would not be so cruel as that. I told him I would the moment she entered the door. He said if I did I would be a ruined girl—people would not believe me, and I would be looked upon as one wanting to make disturbance. I told him if he would let me alone I would not tell. He promised he would. His wife came home. He still kept round me. He said he thought a great deal of me, and did not love his wife. I asked him what he married her for. He said he only respected her on account of his children. He said he wanted I should meet him somewhere. I promised to do so, but did not. Went to another house, where he tried to take liberties with me. He took off his hat and coat, and wanted me to take off my hat and shawl. I did not. When we got to the house it was very dark, and I told him there was no light there, and we better not go in. He rang the bell, and I ran away. He came after me and took me back by force. He did not succeed in his purpose. The next time he wished me to meet him at a house in Mulberry street, in the afternoon. He accomplished his design at that time. He told me the room I was to go into. He was there when I went. There was a young woman there. He told me her name. When I went in the door was on the crack, and he was playing cards with this woman. There were wine and glasses on the table. When I saw them I went down again, but he came after me and took me back. The girl went away. I told him I did not think it a good house. He said it was. I told him I did not think much of the girl. He finally told me it was likely his wife would die by the time I got to be 16 or 18 years of age, when he would marry me. It was on the strength of that promise that I yielded to his wishes. He was always kind to me subsequently. Before that he gave me a ring, a couple of gold hearts, and afterwards a bracelet. This was in June, and in July I went to another place. I went to Brooklyn, to Mr. Raymond's. I went by suggestion of Miss Brand. I had told her and Mrs. Ideson the winter before, I did not want to stay at Mr. Ideson's. Mr. Ideson got me away from Mr. Raymond's in December. He took me to Mr. Merritt's, in Clinton street, where he said we were man and wife—that he was a Custom House officer, and his name was Brown, and came from Philadelphia. We remained there 6 weeks. He took me from there to a house in Read street, where I stayed a week. He then took me to a house in Ridge street, where the officers found me. We passed at all the places as man and wife. He frequently called to see me, but never remained all night. From there I was taken to the Centre street prison—then went, by Miss Brand's request, to Mrs. Thompsons, from whence I went to Stockbridge, Ms., and gave birth to twins, two little girls—one of which is still living. Mr. Ideson is the father. [The witness was much affected and wept.]

Cross-examined.—My father died when I was



about 5 years old. He was a baker. My mother lived in Walker street, when I first met Miss Brand. She occupied one room. I was 17 years of age 4th Nov. last. Miss Brand is a single woman. I lived at Brooklyn with Mrs. Stryker, when the indentures were signed. Mrs. Ideson went to the country the August after the March I went there. She did so for the health of her child. Mr. I. had always been cross before that. Was never very pleasant in the house to any body. He had never attempted, before that, any thing indelicate towards me. The first night after Mrs. I. went away I sat up for Mr. Ideson. He said when he went away that he was sick and wanted me to do something for him. The time I met Mr. I. in Mulberry street was fifteen months after I went to live at his house. It was the first time he had accomplished his purposes. The first night he locked me into the back room I did not suspect his object, but thought he was doing what wasn't right. I said I would scream murder. He said no one would hear me. Mrs. Gatfield, who lived in the other part of the house was not home. There was an old gentleman asleep in the second story. The apprentice boy, 12 years old, slept in the attic, as did the children. I went at first, from Mrs. Stryker's to Mrs. Pettis. I sent a letter from West Stockbridge to Mr. Ideson. I told him I thought the old maid was going to be married. I meant Miss Brand. Do not know if I said if I knew her intended husband I would tell him what an old Rip she was. [The letter was produced, which witness acknowledged to be her's, but it was not read.] Mrs. Ideson always treated me kindly. I went a short time to Miss Brand's school. I supposed, on being bound, I was to be taught a trade. Did not consider being a domestic a trade. Mr. Ideson gave me the ring first. He gave me the heart on New Year's day when he gave his little girl one, and Mrs. Gatfield a present. I showed it to Mrs. Ideson. Did not tell her about the ring. She asked me. I told her I would tell Miss Brand but I would not tell her. I told Miss Brand a Mr. Ideson gave it to me. She supposed it to be some other Mr. Ideson. She took the ring away from me. I believe she wore it. She said at first she did not wish to wear it, but I told her she had better do so. After going to Brooklyn from Mr. Ideson's, I came backward and forward often. I called at the house in Mulberry street to see Mary Williams, the girl I first saw there. She proposed to tell Mr. Ideson I was there. When I first went to the house with Mr. Ideson, he said he had something private to say to me. When at Mr. Raymond's, in Brooklyn, Mr. Ideson said, three weeks before I went with him, that he had a place prepared, but I did not consent to go till the night I left. I said to Mr. Ideson I wished I had some other place where I would not have to work so hard. I was sick and had to work all the time. He told me I was envious, and I would kill myself if I stayed there—that my situation would be exposed, when it would be worse for him than it would for me. When Mr. Ideson came over that evening I went out to him. I heard his walk, and crossed over the street. I never told Miss Brand till taken by the Police. I was confined in June. Came back in September. Direct. At the time of giving me the bracelet, and at the time he said if we should be separated and I had the bracelet, I must send it to him as an object of affection and so he would send it to me.

[The witness, Mary Ann Carroll, is rather small in stature, with strong black eyes, and rather florid complexion.]

John Donshee sworn.—Am the officer who found Mary. Was told in March she had been missing since December. On the 13th April, having not found her, I went to Mr. Ideson's house, and told him Justice Matzell wished to see him about a young girl at the police office—promised to produce her on Monday. After consultation with Justice Matzell he agreed to go with me to where she was. After going a little way he called a cab and we went to 112 Ridge street, in the rear, where we found her, having furnished rooms. In going along he appeared anxious that she should be taken good care of—he said she was in a delicate situation—that she was a modest, unassuming girl, and true to him, and that if his wife was dead he would marry her—that he believed her, beyond himself to be a perfectly virtuous girl. I thought from what I saw and heard that they were very much attached to each other—I brought her down to the City Prison, where she remained four days, Miss Brand not being prepared with a place at which to put her. She was kept alone, in the large room—Mr. Ideson came there, and established, through a female, a correspondence between her and himself. He threatened to get out a Habeas Corpus, and said he was determined to have her. [The witness was asked to point out Mr. Ideson, if he was in the Court Room. At that moment a man darted suddenly from the spectators' seats, and left the room.] Some other testimony was produced, but not of any particular moment. The Jury was directed to render a sealed Verdict on Monday, to which time the Court adjourned, Saturday being the usual argument day.

The Jury returned a verdict of \$4000 damages against Ideson.

**BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.**—The Police of Brussels, says the Brussels Gazette, have made a seizure at the shop of a *charcutier*, of seventy kilogrammes of horse flesh, in a state of putrefaction, which had been prepared for making Bologna sausages.

**OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.**—An attempt was made by some malicious person to blow up the building next to Empire Block, on Superior street. Several families occupy the upper stories, and had the attempt been successful, several lives would have been lost. The basement story was used as a grocery store, and it appears that a keg of powder had been placed in the front part of the store room under the counter, and covered with foot mats, and sprinkling of loco-foco matches so as to be of ready and quick combustion. About 12 o'clock a dense smoke was seen issuing from the store, the alarm of fire was raised, and the flames immediately extinguished, when the powder, as above described, was found. The mats were nearly consumed, and the keg burned nearly through in several places. The matter is undergoing investigation.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 2d inst.

## European Criminal Intelligence.

A list of Convicts supposed to have escaped to this country from New South Wales, (Botany Bay,) dated Hobart Town, 1st January, 1845.

[Continued from the London Police Gazette.]

1718. BUCKOKE, FREDERICK, tried at Middlesex, 18th February, 1830, sentenced for life, native of London, tailor's boy, 22 years of age, 4 feet 7½ inches high, complexion florid, hair brown, eyes dark grey.

855. BARKER, SARAH, tried at Q. S., 5th July, 1837, sentenced for seven years, native of the vicinity of Colchester, housemaid, 25 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, complexion fresh, hair dark brown, eyes dark hazel.

1278. BENTON, HENRY, tried at Warwick, 12th August, 1829, sentenced for life, native of Coventry, servant, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair light brown, eyes light blue, mermaid, anchor, seven dots, true love's knot inside of right arm.

2011. BOULTER, JANE, tried at Worcester, 19th April, 1833, sentenced for fourteen years, extended three years, native of Cawnpore, East Indies, 30 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes blue, freckled; a house servant.

1561. BEDFORD, JOHN, tried at Middlesex, 29th October, 1829, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Birmingham, labouring boy, 19 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches and upwards in height, complexion swarthy, hair brown, eyes grey, large ears, bird's heart and love on right arm, J.B.J.B. &c. on left arm.

2770. BUSHKILL, EDWARD, tried at Bucks Assizes, 12th July, 1837, sentenced for life, native of Bath, boatman, 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes dark grey, anchor on the right arm, lost the top of little finger of right hand.

55. BOURKE, REDMAN, tried at Clare, 1815, sentenced for life, and Van Diemen's Land, 17th February, 1832, life, native of Ireland, labourer, 60 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, hair dark brown, eyes grey, left arm crippled.

2050. BEAMS, EDWARD, tried at Launceston, 17th February, 1834, sentenced for life, native of Van Diemen's Land, farming man, 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fresh, hair dark brown, eyes brown, scar on the left elbow, scar on right elbow.

776. BOZETTE, JEAN BAPTISTA, tried at Glamorgan, 6th April, 1824, sentenced for life, native of Milary Holy, labourer, 31 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches and upwards in height, hair dark brown, eyes brown, little toe of left foot deformed, scar on the instep of right foot, scar on right cheek-bone.

1084. BROWN, JAMES, tried at Liverpool, 29th October, 1827, sentenced for life, native of Manchester, carter, 37 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes hazel, deep cut across the upper lip, scar over right eyebrow, bee-hive, bees, tree, and mermaid, on right arm, woman, two trees, anchor and bird, on left arm.

8. BLOXN, JOHN, tried at the Central Criminal Court, 16th September, 1839, sentenced for fifteen years, native of New Orleans, United States, sailor, 21 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes light hazel, man, 3 women, bird, star, man, woman with flags, anchor and eagle, two ensigns, eagle, anchor, Adam and Eve on left arm, Adam and Eve, serpent, tree, star and crucifix on right arm.

35. BOSWELL, GEORGE, tried at Worcester, 1831, sentenced for life, native of Worcester, labourer, 74 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion sallow, hair grey, eyes blue.

147. BAKER, JOSEPH, tried 13th July, 1818, sentenced for life, native of Stoke, Bucks, labourer, 59 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, hair black, eyes brown, pockmarked.

523. BLUNT, HUMPHREY, tried at Worcester, July, 1815, sentenced for life, native of Worcestershire, brickmaker, 62 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes blue, mermaid, W. on right arm, several letters on left arm.

606. BIGGS, RICHARD, tried at London, 17th April, 1822, sentenced for seven years, and Launceston, 25th January, 1827, life, native of London, packer, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, hair dark brown, eyes dark grey, mole on the left arm, small scars over right eye.

1083. BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, tried at Lancaster Assizes, 29th August, 1827, sentenced for life, native of Matley, Cheshire, farm labourer and ploughman, 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, hair light brown, eyes hazel, two large hair-moles on the right cheek, scar inside thumb of the right hand, flesh-mole inside of right arm.

1272. BENNETT, CHARLES, tried at Nottingham, 1st August, 1829, sentenced for life, native of Sharnland, Derby, shepherd, 31 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes dark hazel, lame of right leg.

1823. BINSON, GEORGE, tried at Somerset, Q. S., 17th October, 1831, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Chiddler, boot and shoe maker, 30 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes dark grey, ears pierced.

697. BARLOW, JOHN, tried at Middlesex, 9th April, 1823, sentenced for life, native of Shore-ditch, plasterer's boy, 38 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, hair brown, eyes dark brown, scar on the chest.

1907. BELLFIELD, FREDERICK, tried at Warwick Q. S., 5th April, 1831, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Birmingham, plater, 28 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, complexion fair, hair light brown, eyes grey, heart, darts, large scar, &c. on left arm, round scar, fish, anchor, H.B.F.R. &c. on the right arm, scar on back of left hand.

132. BOLTON, ELIZABETH, tried at the Old Bailey, October, 1827, sentenced for life, native of Fetter-lane, silk-winder, 37 years of age, 4 feet 9½ inches high, hair dark brown, eyes dark grey, several marks on face and back of left hand.

183. BRAICK, JEAN, tried at Aberdeen Court of Justiciary, 9th September, 1829, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Gallowgate, Aberdeen, servant of all work, 32 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high, complexion ruddy, hair brown, eyes grey.

## U. S. District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The trial of George Baker, Joseph Hoffman, and Isaiah Peake, charged with endeavoring to create a revolt on board the bark Oscar, was concluded on Saturday. The Court, in its address to the Jury, explained the law, and charged that the Jury were to decide whether the conduct of the men tended to revolt or riot or whether it was of such a character, the situation of the men caused by drink being taken into view, as the Captain might overlook. On hearing the Captain preparing his fire-arms, Baker said, in an angry tone, "let him come on with his bull-dogs"; and Peake observed in a similar tone, "I can die but once, I may as well die now as any time." [A few minutes after this, it will be recollected, Curtis, one of the crew, was shot by the Captain.] The Jury came in with a verdict, saying they did not find the men guilty of attempt at revolt, but they found Baker and Peake guilty of riotous conduct, at the same time recommending them to mercy. They could not agree as to whether Hoffman was guilty or not. The Jury were then discharged.

JAN. 14.—The grand jury came into court yesterday morning, and handed up a true bill against Janson Philbrick, for an attempt to commit a revolt on board the bark Adelaide, on her passage from Rio de Janeiro to this port.

## Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmunds and Ald. Brady and Messerole.

**Case of George Potter.**—The prisoner was brought up on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment, on the petition of the District Attorney, that an order be made, re-committing him to the State Prison. Mr. Graham appeared on his behalf, and the Assistant District Attorney in support of the petition. Mr. Graham said they intended to object to the whole proceeding, to the power of the governor to append the condition he did to the pardon, and to the jurisdiction of the Court, as the papers now stand, to make the order required. Judge Edmunds remarked that he considered the power of conditional pardon to exist in the Governor—that when he was connected with the direction of the State Prison, he knew a case similar to this to occur—it was the case of a female, who was re-released in New York. The Attorney General at the time, who is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, gave an opinion in which he declared that the governor had such power. The woman was re-committed, and is now in the State Prison. The Counsel on either side not being fully prepared, the case was further adjourned till this day.

## Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and two Aldermen.

FRIDAY.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS and WM. M. PRICE, Esqs. acting as attorneys for the people.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—Joseph Fleury was tried for grand larceny—stealing clothing, &c., of the value of \$70, from John Connor's store, No. 7 Liberty street, on the 19th July last, at the time of the great fire. The property consisted of a merino shawl, vests, pantaloons, body linen, shoes, &c., which he was seen to have in possession in Broadway, near Morris street. They were taken from a bureau, that appeared to have been crushed considerably by a falling wall. The defence proved a good previous character for the accused. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

**Trial for Highway Robbery.**—John Clark was put upon his trial for a highway robbery, committed on the person of Edward F. Aubrey, a boy, clerk of Messrs. Draper & Richards, No. 25 Maiden Lane, on the 12th December, and stealing 138 knives, 25 tassels, 123 purses, 2 sashes, 2 bottles perfume, &c., of the value of \$361. On the 11th December, about 8 o'clock, prisoner came into the store, where the clerk Aubrey, was told he was not in, said he wanted to purchase goods, got some paper, wrote a few lines, and went away.

The next morning about 8 o'clock, another man came in, asked what time the proprietors would be in, and was answered, about 11 o'clock. The prisoner then came in, and soon after a third with a cloak on and a carpet bag under it. The first one then seized the boy by the throat, when the prisoner raised him on the counter, put him on his back, and the third with a rope, tied his hands and his feet, and a knife was held to his throat. The prisoner then with a sash that laid on the counter, tied the boy down to the counter, when one went to filling the carpet bag with knives, tassels, purses, &c., while the prisoner and another filled their pockets and their hats. One asked for the key of the safe, in which were some \$50,000 worth of jewelry, but could not get it. While thus engaged, Mr. George B. White, in the employ of Horace Day, keeping the store below, came up the stairs to go to the 4th story, when the thieves rushed down, and the boy seeing him cried out "White, stop them, they are thieves!" and seeing the boy tied he ran after them. One ran down Nassau street and escaped, another ran up Nassau street, crying stop thief; the prisoner also ran up Nassau and into John street, where he was caught, with \$55 worth of purses, &c. upon him, was taken back to the store and then to prison. The jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to the State prison for 17 years and 6 months. The prisoner was an Englishman and aged 24 years.

There being no other causes ready for trial, the jurors were discharged until Monday, 11 o'clock.

**Pleas of Guilty.**—Robert Prince, alias Old Dan Tucker, pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, 2d offence, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.

Andrew Demarest pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary.

William Ingall, a small boy, pleaded guilty to a burglary, 3d degree, and on account of his youth judgment was suspended.

MONDAY.

J. R. WHITING and J. B. PHILLIPS, counsel for the people.

**January 12.**—James Bennet, a policeman, was placed upon his trial for a grand larceny, in stealing 214 sovereigns, the property of John Murphy. Mr. Phillips opened the case on the part of the prosecution, after which the following testimony was adduced.

Edmund Fitzgerald, sworn—I am Captain of the Fourth Ward Police, the Station House is No. 27 James street; know Bennet and Gibbs, they were policemen in November last, attached to the Fourth Ward; on Friday, 21st November, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., as I entered the Station House, Murphy was in custody of Captain Yarwood, who said he had sent Bennet and Gibbs to the Chief to know what was to be done with Murphy; Bennet returned soon after and said the Chief had ordered the prisoner's trunk to be got; I went with Bennet and Gibbs to 18 Barclay street, where the trunks were found, two trunks and hat case; I brought the trunks to the Station House; I opened them at 18 Barclay street in presence of Bennet and Gibbs and found a bag of gold; I demanded of the store keeper 24 sovereigns and a watch; I told him I would be responsible for the property, and told him to hand it to Bennet; I was busy locking up the trunks when Bennet received the sovereigns and watch; the whole property was brought to the Station House; I counted the sovereigns in presence of Gibbs and Bennet, Gibbs helped me count them; I returned them in the bag and put it in the trunk; I took an inventory and gave Bennet a copy, and handed him the key of the trunk and had the trunks put in the room where I slept and directed the window to be nailed-up; Bennet and Gibbs told me the Chief had given consent to take the prisoner on to Boston; they said they were

to go the next morning, which they did; the trunks were left in my possession; I sent Mr. Bennet and Gibbs on Saturday morning about six or seven o'clock, the prisoner was not with them; Bennet stated that on going to Boston he had met with an officer who was coming on for the prisoner; he said Murphy had been passing bad money, and other crimes, and there was \$500 reward for him, and that he had given up the prisoner to the officer; I then told him I thought he had done wrong, that he would get no reward or bonus; he said he was satisfied, that Gibbs knew the officer, and he was an honorable man; Bennet then asked me for the trunks, as he wanted to take them to Boston; I told him I could not let them go; he said I could go with them, and pointed at the door, and said there was a cab waiting; I looked out and saw the cab, and told Bennet to discharge it, as I would not let the property go until I saw the chief; he left, and shortly after Bennet and Gibbs came to the other end of the dock where I was in the act of making a return of this case, when Gibbs stated that there was something else done; that the prisoner had done something which they did not want the reporters to get hold of; they had a few minutes came back, and told me they had something private to say to me, they walked down the dock, Gibbs looked in the privy, Bennet looked in the privy, and then told the prisoner had escaped, and that there was no owner for the money, and he had better divide it; I got irritated when they told me the prisoner had escaped, and said they let the prisoner go; Bennet left, and walked up the yard; I got into the Station House, and in consequence of what Captain Fitzgerald told me I went to Bennet's house and arrested him; I asked him for the gold; he said he would give it to me, and told me to step into the room, that his wife had it and he would bring it to me. He counted out 14½ sovereigns; he said it was the balance of the 24 which he had received after paying the expenses to Boston; I then demanded the bag of gold; in rummaging over his pockets he dropped two sovereigns, which made 16 in all which I received at that time; he said he had the bag of gold and intended to keep it; I then took him to the Chief's office; I did not recover any portion of the 214 sovereigns; I went to make search for them; I went to Bennet's house; Bennet stated that he had put the money in a coal box; I went to the coal box at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt streets, did not find the money; I have never found any portion of the money.

Captain Wm. C. Yarwood sworn.—Is assistant captain of the 4th District Police, and proceeded to detail the circumstances of the arrest of Murphy or Burns, the preliminary report to him of the suspicions of Bennet concerning Murphy, and the order for his arrest, the bringing the trunks to the Station House, with the 214 sovereigns in them, their remaining there until Sunday morning, when witness was awakened by a noise; saw Bennet at the trunks; saw him take the bag of money out, put it in his pocket; heard him say it was all right, that they would make a good thing of it, and saw Bennet pass out of the office with it. Witness got up, went out, told Captain Fitzgerald of it, and went to Bennet's house; asked for the sovereigns; Bennet went up stairs and then gave Captain F. 14½ sovereigns, and finally pulled two others out of his pocket.

John Murphy sworn.—Said I am a grocer and liquor dealer in Boston. I was arrested in New York in November last by Bennet; I went by the name of Davis or Burns; I saw Bennet standing near the door where I was, and asked him to go to get a cap for me of a man who detained it. He did not go. I told him I would get an officer who would get my cap. Bennet demanded of me \$200; I told him I would not do it. On the way they importuned me to give them \$200 and they would let me go. I refused, but finally told them I would give \$150 as the money was found.

Cross examined.—Left some debts unpaid in Boston; sold out my stock, and getting my pay came off here two weeks before I was arrested. When here was intoxicated most of the time I was here; slept in various places; gambled some; lost \$80 playing at dice with Bob Sutton; did not know that he had ever been in the State Prison; when I came on here I had 280 sovereigns and \$100 in bank bills; I left my wife in Boston, and had made arrangements to go to Europe; I was going to send her \$500. Bennet agreed with me when in the cars to stow my things on board a ship and put me on board for \$150. I did not intend, however to do it; he was to put me on board at Brooklyn. I left the office at Norwich without their knowing it, and did not come back here with them.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY.

**JAN. 13.—Trial of James Bennet, policeman, resumed.**—John Crowe deposed as follows:—I am a policeman of the Fourth Ward; I know Bennet; I had some conversation with him at the time he was arrested, in relation to the money taken from Murphy's trunk, and his journey to Norwich with him; he said that he and Gibbs took Murphy to Norwich, where they all went into a tavern; that they plied Murphy with liquor; that they then left Murphy alone in the bar-room while they took a stroll about the town; that they remained absent for about two hours, so as to give Murphy a chance of getting off, but when they returned they were surprised to find Murphy asleep on one of the benches; that they then waked Murphy up, and told him that they did not care about taking him on to Boston; and that if he would give them (Bennet and Gibbs) each \$100 they would bring him back to New York and let him go; Bennet told me that he and Gibbs calculated to bring Murphy back to New York, keep him out of the way of the police, put him on board a ship for Europe, and then divide the money between themselves, meaning himself and Gibbs; he also stated that when they got to Stonington Point, on their return to New York, they were surprised to find that Murphy had escaped; that on arriving in New York, he, Bennet, went to Captain Fitzgerald and told him that Murphy had escaped; I told Bennet that he had better give up the money, and make an end of the matter; he said that he should not, and if he was prosecuted, he could get clear for \$150, and then make a \$1000 by the transaction.

Cross examined.—I took some brandy to Bennet while he was in custody; he said that he was sick and chilled; I knew that he was in the habit of taking a little occasionally; I got a pint, which was put into two small bottles; these I carried in my pockets to Bennet's cell; I have been a policeman since July last; I was formerly connected with auction establishments in Chatham, Pearl and South streets; I have been arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences, but I made the person who caused my arrest, to smart severely for it; I communicated the conversation I had with Bennet to another policeman the same day; Bennet said that he and Gibbs were to get Murphy on board a ship, and his trunks put on board, on condition of each receiving \$100; Bennet told me this without any questions being asked by myself in relation to the subject; I told him that he had not better tell me anything about it, and that I did not come to see him for that purpose.

His Honor, the Mayor, was then called, but his testimony was deemed inadmissible, inasmuch as it consisted of declarations elicited by questions put by the Mayor, and before the prisoner had been fully apprised of his rights.

John Murphy, on being recalled, stated that he had commenced a civil suit against Bennet for the recovery of the money.

Patrick Hughes was then called for the defence.—He deposed that he was a carman; that he knew Captain Fitzgerald, also the prisoner. On the occasion referred to Bennet employed him to take some trunks,



to, from Burlington slip to the 4th Ward Station House. Capt. Fitzgerald rode on the cart; he did not give orders to drive to any other place than the 4th Ward Station House; Benet paid for the cartage.

A number of witnesses were then called to prove the previous good character which Benet had always sustained.

The case was then summed up by David Graham, jr., Esq., in behalf of the prisoner. He was followed by James R. Whiting, Esq., on the part of the prosecution.

The case, after a brief charge from the Recorder, was submitted to the jury, who, in a few minutes, returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty; whereupon the accused was remanded to prison.

#### WEDNESDAY.

**JAN. 14.—SUSPENDED.**—The Recorder announced that information had been imparted to the Court, that the grand jury had found a true bill of indictment for forgery in the third degree, against C. W. Terhune, counsellor at law, for passing a counterfeit discharge of a prisoner; and that under these considerations it became the duty of the Court to suspend Terhune from practice, until the charge pending over him shall have been satisfactorily disposed of.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—Two men, named Charles Temple Tucker and James Robins, were then placed on trial for grand larceny, in having on the 21st of Dec. last, stolen a trunk containing clothing, &c. worth \$95, belonging to Manuel De LeVega, from the bark Rio, while lying at the foot of Dover street, the prisoners having been arrested by a policeman of the 4th ward, with the trunk in their possession immediately after it was taken from the vessel. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced Tucker to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of three years, and Robins for the term of two years and six months.

**FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES.**—Edward Morris and James Lawlee, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of a colored man by drowning; Michael Walsh, indicted for a libel on John Horspool; George Washington Dixon, for a libel on Joseph La Cost; Raymond Starr, Matilda Green, and Mary Wood, respectively indicted for grand larcenies; Bernard McKee, for retailing liquor without a license; also for an assault and battery; and John Donnelly, for an assault and battery, severally failing to appear when called to trial, their recognizances were declared to be forfeited.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—Catherine Farley was next put on trial for stealing clothing, napkins, and other articles, worth \$28 25, from the Second Ward Hotel, the property of Mrs. Thompson and Mr. J. Schneider. The accused, at the time the offence was committed, was in the employ of Mr. Schneider as a domestic. There being some doubt in regard to the value of the property exceeding \$25, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of a petit larceny only, and the court sentenced her to be imprisoned in the city prison for two months.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—Andrew Murphy was then tried for a grand larceny, in having, during the great conflagration on the 19th of July last, stolen property alleged to be worth thirty dollars, from the counting room of Mr. Ferdinand Grovesnor, No. 57 Beaver street. In this case the jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and they were discharged from any further consideration of the matter.

### National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1845.

See Postscript, last page.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But wounded Error writhes in pain,  
And dies amid its worshippers."

**THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.**—When we resolved upon the exposure of John B. Gough, we expected a fierce and obstinate encounter with the hypocrites and unscrupulous fanatical mountebanks who assist him in making merchandise out of a great cause. The result did not disappoint our calculations; but finding ourselves and our motives assailed with the most outrageous and unwarrantable imputations, we lost temper for a moment, and made Corporal Streeter, (their main instrument and agent in Boston,) an angry and a harsh reply, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. A little reflection, however, decided us to take no further notice of their coarse invectives, but to yield them for a time this last and only privilege of detected roguery. We could afford to adopt this policy, for the confidence of honesty and sincerity sustained us, and we knew that our triumph, when the truth was established, as it was sure to be, would be in exact proportion to the unjust villification which had been bestowed upon us.—That triumph has come, but having within us a deal of that christian spirit which our enemies assume without possessing, we find we can afford to forego all personal luxuriation in the premises, and merely for the purposes of personal vindication, direct the attention of the reader to the statement of Mr. B. F. Goodhue, in another column, in relation to his connection with, and knowledge on, the subject of Gough's late debauch. It will be recollected that Mr. Goodhue is the gentleman to whom Gough, with all the daring of his villany, appealed, to bolster his late falsehoods, and being thus concluded from the impeachment of his own witness, we do not apprehend any question of its veracity from any other quarter. This statement contains a revelation of deep, dark, unscrupulous villany, from the beginning to the end, and in all its ramifications, which, did it not come certified and substantiated as it does, would well nigh startle the belief. Forgery, blasphemy, false swearing, swindling, and slander, are the trite elements which make up the pharasaical concoction, and

the damning whole enforces upon our mind the irresistible conclusion that the millenium is much farther off than the most sanguine sinner has any idea of.

We call the attention of the editors of the Journal of Commerce of this city, to this letter; and also of all those whose blind zeal or blunted hypocrisy has induced them to sustain a man unworthy of being considered a public advocate or teacher in the noble cause of Temperance.

**POLICE JUSTICE WILLIAM WALN DRINKER.**—We intended to have written a long article upon the person above named and indicated, but as it is next to impossible to write upon NOTHING, we abandon the subject in disgust. Acts, however, have some individuality; and we therefore direct the attention of our fifty thousand readers to the article in another column, headed, "Escape of a Fugitive from Justice," &c. We have no more to say upon this subject for the present. Our final comments will be found in the approaching decision of the County Court.

**THE NEW SYSTEM.**—We direct the attention of the philosopher to the trial of the Policeman Bennett, for the theft of Sovereigns. It affords a forceful comment on the morals of the new school of politics as evinced in political appointments.

**ALLEGED SEDUCTION, &c.**—Claudius Dord, wholesale Millinery merchant, of 90 Beaver street, was held to bail on Monday last on a writ of \$10,000, for criminal conversation, &c., &c., with the wife of James P. Lawrence. It will be remembered that some time since Lawrence threatened to shoot Dord for similar conduct, and he was then committed to the city prison, in default of excessive bail that had been imposed upon him. Since then the wife of Lawrence returned to him, and they lived together until within a few weeks, when she again left his bed and board, for other lodgings. She was formerly a very handsome woman, but age makes wondrous changes. This is not the first time this woman has been seduced and we have reason to believe that Mr. D. has been selected as a scape goat from the midst of numerous followers.

**PURITAN D. CLARKE, OF BOSTON.—Laud Deo!**—All our controversies are winding up satisfactorily! Justice Drinker has been confuted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer; John B. Gough has been demolished by Mr. B. F. Goodhue, and Puritan D. Clarke and Corporal Streeter have been obliged to make a lop-sided acknowledgement of their error, and admit the justice of all our charges. The individual whose name heads this article has in particular been most signally rebuked for his uncalled for insolence to his superiors. We furnished him with bread—he forget the doctrine which as a follower of the meek and lowly Saviour of mankind, he professes, and gave us a stone. We treated him with courtesy and kindness, and he returned us insolence and disrespect. As christians, we forgive him! Thank God for all his mercies! *Laud Deo!*

**COPPER MINING COMPANIES.**—We are preparing the history of certain movements connected with the fraudulent copper mining companies that have sprung up throughout the country. Among others will be the operations of a short, thick, snub nosed, light complexioned man, with a head as round as a pumpkin, who is known in Washington at the present time as John F. Cowan. We caution the public to beware of purchasing scrip of a certain copper mining stock about to be issued through his hands, in which he alleges Gov. David Porter has an interest and intends to act as the President of the company. Look out for him, as he is "Case" hardened in fraud.

**A FUGITIVE.**—A bright mulatto, named John Patterson, alias Pat, who robbed John P. Anthony, hair-dresser of Duane street, of several hundred dollars, in company with another man who has been convicted, has escaped from justice, and is now a fugitive. He has straight hair, blue eyes, short features, no whiskers, and is about 20 years of age. He has gone South, and if arrested, all expenses and a reasonable reward will be paid by us for his return to this city.

### POLICE JUSTICE.

**Arrest of Mitchell the Fugitive—Discharged by Justice Drinker on \$500 bail.—Contempt of Court, and Decision of Judge Edmonds on the illegality of the proceedings of Police Justice Drinker.**

In the latter part of September last, we received information that two men in this city, named Mitchell and Jackson, were in possession of several \$500 post notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, drawn on the Bank of Pennsylvania and Girard Bank, which they had endeavored to get exchanged, by offering heavy premiums, and in one case by agreeing to give nearly one-half the amount. The case at once excited our suspicions, and active inquiry put us in possession of the names of the men, and a brief history of their operations in relation to the matter in hand. Having obtained all the facts that the nature of the circumstances afforded, we immediately wrote to the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and to the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and informed them of the particulars, in order to place them on their guard. A few days afterwards, one of these notes, drawn payable at the Bank of Pennsylvania, was forwarded from Washington by Major Nourse, an exchange broker of that city, for payment. He informed the officers of that institution that he had received the note from a man calling himself "John C. Gardell, of Charleston, S. C.," and had given current money in exchange, deducting a fair commission. He was then informed that this note was the proceeds of a robbery committed in Philadelphia, and that Mr. McGregor, a merchant of Market street, in that city, was the loser of the money. That soon after the robbery Mr. McGregor had notified the Planters' Bank of Tennessee of the loss, indemnified them for the value of the notes, and received the amount in other funds. Thus stood the matter until the 14th of November, when Mitchell, who had passed another note in Pittsburgh, was arrested in this city by the editors of this paper, and taken to Philadelphia, where he contrived, through the aid of certain police officers to purchase bail, and thus escaped justice. He then came back to this city and opened a negro policy office in Mulberry street, on the proceeds of his ill gotten gain. Major Nourse, finding that the police of Philadelphia had allowed Mitchell to escape, came to this city on Friday of last week, and applied to us to secure him to answer the charge of larceny in the District of Columbia, for conveying to that District and disposing of the \$500 note stolen from Philadelphia. After considerable difficulty we tracked the rogue to his den on Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, and secured him on the charge, he having been fully recognized by Major Nourse as "the Mr. John C. Gardell, of Charleston, S. C." Not being able to find Justice Osborn at his house, and the police office being closed, we were compelled, contrary to our wish however, to entrust the examination and commitment into the hands of Mr. Police Justice William Waln Drinker. The prisoner was taken to his house, but there being no fire in his parlor, he proposed holding his court at our office, to which we assented. The affidavit of Major Nourse, charging Mitchell as a fugitive from justice, and the examination of Mitchell was then taken, a commitment made out, and the prisoner, in company with Justice Drinker and two police officers of the 6th ward, proceeded to the Station House at the Tombs, to be there committed to await the requisition of the authorities of the District of Columbia. We left, perfectly satisfied that the prisoner was in safe keeping, but to our astonishment we were informed, on the following morning, that Drinker had admitted Mitchell to bail in the paltry sum of \$500, and that one of his own associates, named Tripp, had been received as the surety FOR HIS APPEARANCE AT THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, which Court, be it remembered, has no jurisdiction or power in the case. We also ascertained that Mr. Police Justice William Waln Drinker had so far extended his courtesy as a Magistrate, to remain at the Station House at a late hour of the night, until this fugitive from justice could travel in pursuit of bail, and present the before named Tripp to stand as such surety, IN ONE FIFTH OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY FOR WHICH MITCHELL STANDS CHARGED AS HAVING STOLEN! Feeling as though justice had been outraged, and our exertions

rendered nearly null and void, we visited the police office in the afternoon, while Mr. Police Justice William Waln Drinker was acting as sitting magistrate, and enquired his reasons for admitting Mitchell to bail in so small an amount, and also as to the responsibility of the person he had received as surety. He answered petulantly that he had bailed him because he wanted bail—that the man he had received as surety had justified in the sum demanded—and as a final reason, that he had bailed him because he believed that "Major Nourse wished to get his money back." These reasons being unsatisfactory, Mr. Camp informed him that unless he produced Mitchell he should feel bound as a good citizen, who respected the laws, to take measures to have him impeached before the County Court, and dismissed from his office. He replied that if he repeated the remark, he would order his commitment for contempt of court. He repeated it, and daring him to commit, left his presence to obtain a purer atmosphere. On Monday he issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Camp, to answer the contempt, and in the afternoon this gentleman voluntarily appeared at the police office to hear the charge alleged against him, and then refused to retract or withdraw any thing that he had previously said relative to the transaction. Mr. Police Justice William Waln Drinker then stated that he should impose a fine of \$25 for the contempt! that being the extent of the law. Mr. Camp refused to pay the fine, and was then committed to await further proceedings—the case being one in which bail could not be received. On Tuesday afternoon he appeared before Judge Edmonds, of the Circuit Court, by writ of habeas corpus, to test the legality of the proceedings, with his Counsel, N. B. BLUNT and A. D. RUSSELL, Esqs. Before the argument had proceeded to its close, Judge Edmonds informed the counsel that further progress was unnecessary, as the commitment signed by Mr. Police Justice William Waln Drinker was illegal in several of its most important points, and he therefore immediately discharged Mr. Camp from custody.

The commitment was void, FIRST because the date of the year in which the alleged contempt was committed, was not inserted in its proper place—SECOND, because it was not recited that this Police Justice was engaged in any judicial proceedings at the time of the alleged contempt—THIRD, that it was directed at its commencement "to any policeman," and in the body of the commitment "to any constables or marshals," the latter named officers being abolished by a law of the State—FOURTH, because the facts connected with the hearing of the accused before the magistrate were not correctly recited—FIFTH, and overwhelmingly conclusive—because in addition to the fine imposed, the words preceding the additional penalty of five days imprisonment were not erased, but a dash made in the space left for the insertion of the number of days, thus making the term of imprisonment, in accordance with the face of the commitment, perpetual and forever!

When ignorance and stupidity, such as is here evinced, is made evident on the part of a person selected to preside as a Police Magistrate, all wonderment ceases at the continual cause for distrust felt by the whole community in the administration of police justice in this City.

Mr. Camp has commenced a civil suit against Police Justice William Waln Drinker, for false imprisonment, and held him to bail in the sum of \$10,000, to answer the offence. Measures will also be immediately taken to bring him before the County Court for impeachment and removal from office, on this and other charges.

**FIGURES CANNOT LIE!**—Gough disappeared in this city on the 5th September, we found him on the 12th—on Monday 15th, a gentleman who called on Mr. Hurlbut was informed that he still remained in a state of delirium, a prey to strange fancies and a victim to strange sights. On the 16th, Cyrus E. Morse left New-York, and on the 17th, that devoted friend presented Gough's confession to the Worcester State Temperance Convention, and had it endorsed as a "free and artless confession of the truth." In six days afterward, it was published by Gough himself, and dated "Roxbury, 23d September." Verily it is a dangerous thing to lie! Who wants to comment on these facts? Don't all speak at once!



## THE LIAR'S DOOM!

STATEMENT OF

Mr. B. F. GOODHUE,

THE CELEBRATED TEMPERANCE MISSIONARY,  
OF THE DRUNKENNESS, DEBAUCHERIES,  
AND BLASPHEMIES OF

JOHN B. GOUGH,

WITH AN EXPOSURE OF THE FORGERIES AND  
OTHER VILE AND VILLANOUS PRACTICES WHICH  
HAVE BEEN RESORTED TO BY HIS UNPRINCIPLED  
ASSOCIATES, TO SUSTAIN HIM IN HIS INFAMY.

The following is the copy of a letter which came to hand on Tuesday morning last, from Mr. Goodhue, and which we give herewith *verbatim et literatim*. Our comments upon its matter will be found in another column.

MESSRS. CAMP AND WILKES:

Gentlemen—I have rather reluctantly taken my pen on the present occasion, to make some corrections of the errors into which the public press have fallen, relative to the case of Mr. John B. Gough, and my knowledge of the circumstances which have become interwoven with it. I had hoped that the performance of this task might have been rendered unnecessary by the appearance of a plain and unvarnished statement from some other source; but I am disappointed in this, and as my name has been familiarly used in connection with statements affecting the character and standing of Mr. Gough, I am forced, however unwillingly, to enter the arena of newspaper talk and controversy.

In your paper—the *National Police Gazette*—of the 20th Dec., 1845, I find my name first introduced, in an article entitled, "Exposure of John B. Gough." Near the close of the article, and after speaking at length on the fall of Mr. Gough on the 6th of September previous, you remark:

"In addition to the above remarkable particulars, we have taken pains, since the reception of the combined denial of Mr. Gough, the Corporal, and the respectable old lady of Walker street, to look up some few facts, and an inquiry of three quarters of an hour has put us in possession of knowledge of two other drunken spree of this amorous apostle; subsequent to his assumption of the character of a temperance lecturer. Both of these instances of fatigue occurred in Massachusetts, about 18 months ago, and within a few weeks of each other. In relation to the first, we have, through a gentleman of high character in this city, the testimony of Mr. Goodhue, of Connecticut. This gentleman employed Gough to lecture, but discovered, a few hours after his arrival, that he was drunk. He charged him with having taken something, and at length obtained a bottle from his pocket, which, on examination, proved to be one third full of brandy and ether. In reply to the questions that this induced, Gough stated that it had been prescribed for him; and upon being pressed still further, he gave the doctor's name. Being determined to sift the matter to the bottom, Mr. Goodhue called upon the physician indicated, and was informed by that gentleman, that Mr. Gough had told a lie—he had never prescribed anything for him at all."

My attention was incidentally called to this statement very shortly after its appearance; and I at once perceived that, somewhat after the fashion of the old gentleman who was assisted in catching a rein-deer, in haying time, by the depth of the snow on the ground, you had got hold of the parts of two stories. I did not then, however, feel called upon to correct the error into which you had fallen, for I presumed it would receive the immediate notice of Mr. Gough, and that the additional fuel which the statements I should feel bound to make, would throw upon the fire of excitement then raging, might be spared, and unpleasant results avoided.

I waited patiently till the appearance of Mr. Gough's "Statement," in the *Boston Daily Star* of Dec. 24th, which I read very carefully, and with all the charity I could exercise towards a man whom I pitied from my innermost heart, and whose faults I have ever been willing should be buried in forgetfulness. But the "statement" was not satisfactory—it was not full and complete—on my honor as a man, and before the temperance world, I declare it was not, and it is not, true. That I may not be subjected to misrepresentation on this point, let me copy here the portion of that "statement" which refers to the quotation I have made above from your paper. It is as follows:

"Though not precisely required by any of the charges or insinuations alluded to, yet I deem it best, and as somewhat calculated to throw light upon the whole matter, to state the facts under which I did violate the pledge in April, 1843, and which I have often before stated. I was at Charlton, Mass. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April, 1843. I had been speaking in Dudley, previously, and stopped at the house of Dr. Knight of that town. I was then afflicted with a complaint which has troubled me ever since, and which will account for the shirt so often alluded to by the *Gazette*. Dr. Knight offered, from the kindest motive, to give me some medicine to relieve me, which he did, putting it in a small phial. I was to take portions of it four times each day. I took some at his house, and carried the rest with me to Charlton. I spoke twice in that place on the 6th, and returned to Worcester, then my home, on the 7th. I went then to Boston, and there I broke my pledge, a detailed account of which I have given in my Auto-biography. On my return to Worcester, Dr. Hunting, then of that town, but now a practising physician in Providence—to whom I have written, and whose answer I will give to the public—made many inquiries of me. I explained the circumstances about the medicine, and he asked for the phial. In it was a small portion of the liquid, which he pronounced to be ether and tincture of Tolu. I have not alluded to this medicine before, in my book or addresses, as a palliation, because Dr. Knight was a kind friend to me, I knew he acted from friendly motives, and I was fearful it might injure him. I would not now speak of it, but for the necessity of explaining what I suppose the brandy and ether story in fact alludes to—although they put the time at eighteen months since, when in truth, it was nearer three years ago. However, they are about half right, as to time, but are all wrong as to circumstances.

I should have said, that Mr. B. F. Goodhue, now of New London, Conn., was at Charlton at the time I was; but he did not employ me to speak, nor do I suppose he knew any of the facts, except through Dr. Hunting. However, his letter will probably show how far his knowledge extends. I was often urged to make the statement now offered, but have always steadily refused, solely for the reason named."

Unsatisfactory and untrue as this statement was, I yet decided to keep silent in regard to it, till the letter from Dr. Hunting, which it promised, should make its appearance. I did so. And begging pardon for cumbering you with too many extracts, I will yet ask your indulgence while I quote that portion of it applicable to this matter. Dr. H., in his letter, dated Dec. 25th, says:

"He (Gough) called at my residence in Worcester on the 7th of April, 1843. I and my family noticed that he was unusually excited—saw no appearance of intoxication, but we thought it a nervous excitement, produced by over-exertion. He left my house to fulfil an engagement in Sutton. On the 9th, I heard he was in Boston, and had broken his pledge. On the 15th, he returned to Worcester, acknowledged that he had broken the pledge, appeared very humble and penitent. On the 17th he re-signed the pledge before a large audience, spoke with deep contrition of his misfortune, and was cordially received again into the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Worcester."

"I made many inquiries of him, to ascertain if possible, the cause of his breaking the pledge. He informed me that he had taken medicine of Dr. Knight, of Dudley, and gave me the phial that had contained it. I immediately wrote to Dr. Knight, to ascertain correctly what he had taken. His reply is now before me—he says, Mr. Gough lectured in Dudley on the 3d and 4th of April—he stopped at Dr. K.'s each night—he complained of great fatigue, hoarseness and difficulty of breathing. Dr. K. gave him a small teaspoonful of Chloric Ether, with about one third of a teaspoonful of Tinct. Bals. Tolu, in sweetened water, before going to bed. This gave him relief, and he repeated the dose on the next evening. When he left, Dr. K. gave him a 'two ounce phial, two thirds filled with Chloric Ether, with one and a half teaspoonful of Tinct. Bals. Tolu, with directions to take one teaspoonful at a dose. It has always been my opinion that taking this powerful stimulant caused Mr. Gough to break his pledge, by arousing that burning, raging appetite, which all reformed inebriates possess. I have no doubt that Dr. Knight acted from pure motives in giving him the medicine, as I know him to be an honorable man, and a true friend of Temperance."

If I was not satisfied before, the intelligent observer will detect that I could not have been now. I knew the facts in relation to Mr. Gough's fall in 1843; I had the statement, contained in his Auto-biography, which was at least unreasonable; I had his statement as published in the *Boston Star*, which gave the lie to the first, and made confusion of the whole; I had the letter of Dr. Hunting, containing a statement from Dr. Knight, which upset both sides of the question, and made "confusion worse confounded." The auto-biography very foolishly and ridiculously attributed his fall to a blow received on the head when he was a boy; the "statement" attributed it to medicine taken for bleeding piles; the letter of Dr. Hunting knocks all this over, and attributes it to a dose prescribed by Dr. Knight, for "great fatigue, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing!" Verily, where shall we seek for the truth!

Now let me make a plain statement of the facts, so far as I know them, in relation to Mr. Gough's fall, in 1843. In the latter part of March of that year, I went from Charlton where I had been laboring in the temperance cause, to Worcester, saw Mr. Gough, and engaged him to lecture in Charlton on the 5th and 6th of April next following. I then returned and made appointments for him. On the 5th he came, and lectured that evening. The next day I discovered that he was partially intoxicated, and plainly told him so; and asked him how the facts came about. He denied that he was intoxicated, or had drunk any thing. I felt sure that he was lying to me, and told him so; and he finally admitted that he had been taking a medicine for the piles, which contained alcohol. He shewed me the phial containing the medicine; it was, I should think, a six ounce phial, and was half full of brandy, or alcohol in some other form. Mr. Gough said there was ether in it, and I think it possible there might have been. I asked him where he obtained it, and he replied of Dr. Fay, of Charlton. I called on Dr. Fay, who assured me he had given or prescribed no medicine to Mr. Gough, whatever. I urged Mr. Gough to return immediately to his friends in Worcester, but he declined to do so, insisted upon lecturing, and did lecture that evening. I think he promised me he would not take any more of the medicine. The next morning he left for Worcester—(then partially intoxicated) and the next I heard of him was, that he was drunk in Boston. These facts I have mentioned frequently to my friends, as the commencement of Mr. Gough's fall in 1843, and I am now as I have ever been, willing to sustain them with my oath. Mr. Gough may talk about blows on the head, received when he was a boy, till his head is grey; or he may change the tune, and talk of medicine prescribed by Dr. Knight for bleeding piles; and Dr. Knight may change it yet again by asserting, what is undoubtedly true, that he prescribed a medicine for fatigue and hoarseness; Mr. Gough may resort to quibbling or falsehood, by stating that I did not "employ" him to speak at Charlton, and that he "supposes" I knew nothing of "the facts," except through Dr. Hunting; but I assure the public that what I have here set forth is true to the letter, and that all this dodging is to evade the simple truth.

I have asserted on several occasions, that Mr. Gough has certainly been drunk three several times since he first signed the total abstinence pledge; and that, if the unsupported statement of a gentleman of high standing in Worcester can be relied on, still another may be added to the list of his falls. I reassert this, and I can prove it by the very men who are made, by a kind of quibbling of words of which I should be ashamed, to bear him out in his contrary statement. For instance—in the *Boston Star* of Jan. 10th, 1846, I find the following bolstering certificate:

"WORCESTER, Dec. 21th, 1845.

"As it has recently been said abroad, that Mr. John B. Gough 'got drunk in Worcester about eighteen months ago,' we the undersigned, residents of Worcester, take this occasion to say, that Mr. Gough first signed the pledge, and became a member of the 'Washington Temperance Society,' of Worcester, in the Autumn of 1842,—that in April, 1843, he was so unfortunate as to violate his pledge, but again signed it, and thus re-enrolled himself a member of said Society on the 17th of the same month,—that from that time up to the period of his misfortune in New York last September, we have no reason to suppose that he was at any time, or in any degree, recreant to his total

pledge,—that he has not probably been once in Worcester during the last two years, without being seen by, and conversing with, some one or more of the undersigned,—that if he had been intoxicated in Worcester since April 17th, 1843, aforesaid, some of the undersigned, in all probability, would have known it, or heard of it at the time," &c., &c.

This certificate is signed by J. W. Goodrich, R. W. Adams, Christopher Nason, Levi Clapp, Samuel Congdon, and George M. Rice. These men pretend to know all about Mr. Gough and his history while he was a resident of Worcester, and are the very men on whom I will call to support me in the assertion that previous to the "autumn of 1842," his first wife being then living, Mr. Gough did sign the pledge in Worcester—did remove with his wife to the house of the President of the Society which he then joined—and did afterwards violate his pledge, and continued to violate it down to the time of his wife's death. Will any man deny this? Will Levi Clapp or Dr. Hunting, both of whom have told it to me, deny it? Mr. Gough makes no mention of it in his auto-biography—but will he deny it? But, saith the certificate, he "first signed the pledge, and became a member of the Washington Temperance Society of Worcester, in the autumn of 1842. Perhaps he did first become a member of that particular Society at that time; but I reassert that he did sign the pledge of a total abstinence Society in Worcester previous to that time, and did, in violation of that pledge, get beastly drunk. He re-signed the pledge in October, 1842—broke it again in April, 1843—re-signed it the same month, and broke it yet again, Sept. 6th, 1845, in a house of ill-fame in Walker street, New York. Whether he has since signed it, I do not know; and I think the public will agree with me that it matters very little to him, so far as drinking is concerned, whether he has or not.

Let me pass now to the last fall of Mr. Gough, September 6th, 1845. Some time in the latter part of that month, I was in Worcester, Mass., and attended a State Temperance Convention, then held at that place. At that Convention a paper was read, at the request of Dr. Hunting, then lately from New York, purporting to have been written and signed by Mr. Hurlbut, of Brooklyn, setting forth that beyond all doubt Mr. Gough had been drugged, that the house at which he was found was respectable, &c. I believed then that this paper was a forgery; and I have since ascertained, and it has been admitted to me by Dr. Hunting himself, that Mr. Hurlbut did not sign the document, but that it was fixed up by Dr. H. and Mr. Goodrich, at the "Cataract" office in Worcester. The facts, as stated by Dr. Hunting to me, are these: that he procured a letter of Mr. Morse (Gough's agent) for Mr. Hurlbut to sign; that Mr. Hurlbut refused to sign it, but wrote one to suit himself, to which he attached his own name and the name of his partner; that he (Dr. H.) took these two letters to the office of the "Cataract," in Worcester, where himself and Mr. Goodrich revised and modified the letter written by Mr. Morse, pasted it on to the top of the one signed by Hurlbut, and THEN HAD THE WHOLE READ IN CONVENTION AS THE LETTER OF HURLBUT ONLY! This might possibly be called forgery, in low life, but in high life I suppose it will pass for a fair business transaction, in defence of the persecuted John B. Gough. I have heard people inquire frequently, why the statement read in the Worcester Convention was not also published in the newspapers? Perhaps I have here unravelled that mystery. The authors of the transaction dared not, and dare not now, publish it as it was there read!

Let me go back. From the Convention in Worcester, in company with others, I went to New York, and stopped at the Croton Hotel. On inquiry, we were told by the porter, that Mr. Gough was there on the 5th September, and registered his name; that he went out, and returned again on the evening of Saturday, the 6th, changed his clothes, bought some cigars, and again went out, the porter having re-entered his name on the registry. I then went to the house, rear of 113 Walker street, in company with Mr. Stockwell, keeper of the Croton Lunch, and others. There we were informed by a young lady, that Mr. Gough had accosted her in the street, while she was tying her shoe, on Friday evening, the 5th September, and with her consent, went with her to the house where we then were. That he remarked, after remaining some time, that he was a considerable distance from home, and asked to be accommodated with lodgings; that she gave him her bed, and he remained in the house till the next evening, when he went out, was gone about three hours, and returned, having on a different suit of clothes, and with him some cigars. That in the course of the evening, he called for Port wine; she went after it, but failing to find it, brought back a pint of cherry brandy. On the Tuesday following, this being all gone, and she refusing to go after more, he took a pitcher and himself went to a rum-shop, near by, and obtained a fresh supply. He subsequently drank to excess, became noisy, and took opium to allay his excitement and keep off *delirium tremens*. She stated, positively, that he was not intoxicated or crazy when he came there, and apparently had drunk nothing up to the time of his return on Saturday evening. She said she did not leave his room, but for a few moments at a time, while he was there, and that he gave her \$35, and another girl \$5, for their attention to his wants. She said she had never seen Gough before; but the old lady, the keeper of the house, told us she had known Gough for some time, and that he had visited her house when he resided in the city. I called at the rum-shop mentioned by the young lady, and was told by the keeper of it, a woman, that she did sell the person who was afterwards carried from the house of ill-fame, some brandy, and put it in a pitcher. These latter were the stories of immoral persons, but they were consistent with what had been told me at the Croton Hotel—they were reasonable—and to me, had the appearance of truth. Compared with the first published, and most ridiculously unreasonable story of Mr. Gough, they were as light compared with darkness—I believed them—I believe them now.

And here I leave John B. Gough, his falls, his statements, his friends, and his acquaintances

in Walker street. I have stated nothing as truth, but what I will be tried by in a court of justice. I pity John B. Gough—but I despise his evasion of the truth, and the hypocrisy of those who cluster about him as his friends. I have the Temperance cause—but I will not lie to bolster up the hypocritical pretenders who hang about it, and make merchandise of it. For six years I have plead for total abstinence, and have rejoiced over the reformation of thousands. I have been willing to be accounted the humblest of those engaged in so noble a work. I have invariably given my time, and generally my expenses, when called upon to do good to my fellows. But humble as I am, and much as I am willing to sacrifice, I will not bow to the dictation of fattened spoilers, nor sacrifice truth to the interests of base and unprincipled men.

B. F. GOODHUE.

Providence, R. I., January 12, 1846.

NOTE.—I deem it proper to state, that the letter of inquiry to which Mr. Gough refers, in his statement in the "Star" of Dec. 24th, as having been addressed to me by him, has reached my residence in Connecticut, but my family not knowing exactly where it would find me, have retained it, and I have not seen it. If I should find it to refer to any matter not here touched upon, I may reply to it hereafter.

"JACK GIBSON.—The release of the notorious Jack Gibson, (charged with picking the pocket of a Mr. Matthews, and once convicted,) upon bail by the Court of Sessions, looks very suspicious. Gibson is an expert rogue, and wealthy besides!"

We take the above short extract from the correspondence of the Tribune, of this city, of Monday last, and call to it the special attention of Mr. John K. Kane, Esq., the Attorney General of the State, as we have no faith in the course of William D. Kelley, who has acted in this case as his assistant. If Jack Gibson receives a new trial or is bailed, after the clear conviction obtained against him, we can readily point out the manner and means that produced such a disgraceful result. Let the citizens of Philadelphia look to this in time.

ROGUES IN BOSTON.—Verily the devil and all his imps appear to have been let loose in Boston. Every day's mail brings us account of robberies in stores, robberies in the high way, robberies in banks, robberies in churches and lecture rooms, plundering of the pilgrim fathers, rapes, house burnings, seductions, and sundry and divers other dark et ceteras, while New York remains as serene as a pincushion, with hardly a combative rōisterer to chafe the night, or a pilferer to reach the elevation of a grand larceny. The cause of this difference is plain, and the contrast will continue to widen against our eastern neighbors until they double the present circulation of the National Police Gazette in their city, from 3000 to 6000. This they will find will very materially alter the aspect of affairs, and if they increase the circulation to 10,000, Boston will be safe.

## CITY POLICE ITEMS.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A person named William N. Andrews, who formerly kept a large and fashionable Cabinet Warehouse in Broadway, next to the Waverly House, was arrested on Wednesday for having passed four counterfeit bills of the denomination of \$10 each, altered, and purporting to be genuine bills on the Ocean Bank of Newburyport, Massachusetts, to different persons in Canal street, for small purchases made, and in each instance receiving goods and some balance. In the first place he went to the store of Wm. Banta, 94 Canal street, and passed one of the bills in payment for a cap. In the 2d place he went to the store of Robert Walker, 122 Canal street, and passed another in payment for a pair of boots. In the third place he went to the store of Obed Wilkins, 104 in the same street, and passed another in payment for a pencil case, &c. And in the fourth place he went to the store of Harvey Hart, of 64 in the same street, and passed another in payment for some dry goods. He was fully committed.

Andrews is a very genteel looking man, of about 35 years of age, and formerly kept a furniture store at No. 46 Broadway; his residence is at 346 Bleecker street. On searching his residence, a small black box was found, containing a quantity of spurious bank bills of different denominations.

CAPTURE OF A STATE PRISON CONVICT.—Policeman McManus, of the 6th ward, arrested a man called Frederick J. Parker, who was convicted of forgery, and sentenced on the 23d day of last May, to the State prison at Sing Sing, for the term of four years. Fred was caught under a bed in a garret at No. 504 Washington street. A reward of \$50 was offered for his arrest. Policeman McManus left on Thursday morning for Sing Sing, with the prisoner, to place him back in his old quarters, to serve out the term of imprisonment.

TOUCHED.—An elderly gentleman from the country, was invited into a "crib" kept by Moll Hodges, in Anthony street, in 5th ward, by a neat little yellow girl, and while the old man was smiling with sweets at the fascinating manners of this little brunette, she managed to finger from the pocket book in his side pocket, two packages, one containing \$300, and the other \$500—in all \$800. Moll and her yellow "pal" are both "pulled," and locked up for examination. The old man, however, is rather backward in coming forward.

ANOTHER "TOUCH."—Cal. Mann, Moll Sanders, John Williams, and Theodore Edgar, were all "pulled" by Policeman McManus, of the 6th ward, charged with robbing John Klyne, a young gentleman from the country, who escorted a young woman to a "crib" kept by Moll Sanders, in Anthony street, near Church street, and then "touched" a la "Hong," of between 70 and \$80; done by her "pal." Cal Mann, however, returned \$64 of the money to the officer, stating the same time that there was only \$63 taken.



**GRABBER.**—A black fellow, called John Matthews, was arrested by one of the policemen of the 6th ward, for stealing \$50 in bank bills, from Thomas Brown, also black. It appears that Tom went into a grocery on the Five Points, and displayed his money to pay for the drinks, when Jack made a grab and ran away. He was overhauled after a long chase, and brought to the Station House; but on his way hither, he managed to swallow all the money.

**STOLEN WATCH, &c.**—The dwelling house occupied by Mrs. C. A. Bohn, No. 162 Houston street, was entered by some thief, and robbed of a gold watch, a silver watch with gold edge, two gold keys, silver spoons, and \$36.75 in cash. No arrest made.

**A TOUCHER.**—Arabella Drew was arrested by officers Garvey and Feeny for stealing a pocket book, containing \$5 in money, and a promissory note of \$400, from Matthew Ayres, of Warren Co., New Jersey.

**ANOTHER FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.**—Captain McGrath, of the 6th Ward Police, arrested William W. Cardwell, at the corner of the Bowery and Walker st., charged upon the oath of John C. Darling, (Captain of the steamboat Ocean, plying between this city and Philadelphia,) as a fugitive from justice from Pennsylvania, having stolen on or about the 10th of November last, \$300 from his employer, G. W. Aspinwall, a merchant of Philadelphia. The prisoner is of very gentlemanly appearance and dressed in the height of fashion, sporting a circular cloth cloak, a splendid gold watch and chain, and three diamond brooches. On submitting to the usual search before commitment, he drew from inside his vest a flying squirrel, secured by a chain around his neck, and which he said had been his companion for several weeks—a singular one for a fugitive from the law. He was committed to await the requisition of the Executive of Pennsylvania, avowing, however, his entire innocence of the charge. Wonder if he cannot find a police justice to bail him?

**DARING ROBBERY.**—Two "gentlemen," wearing cloaks, went into the store of D. Francis, merchant tailor, 348 Broadway, about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and while the boy was sweeping out the store, seized seven pieces of cloth, and made their escape.

**DECEASED.**—Clarence Kissam, alias Calico Pete, inveterate Henry Van Staven, Grocer, at the corner of Elm and Duane streets, into bad company on Saturday night, and robbed him of \$30 in cash, with which he purchased some new clothes. Pete was arrested, and is now in prison.

**ANN STREET ROBBERY.**—A pitiful looking Irishman entered the Police office, with tears in his eyes, and a handful of Globe Bank bills. It appears, from his statement, that he was standing on the corner of Ann street, opposite the Museum, with a small bag, containing \$17 in specie, the proceeds of his labor in New Jersey, from whence he had arrived in the city, to see the sights and visit a cousin, who had just arrived from the old country. A young man accosted him politely, and asked him if he would like to have paper money for his heavy silver. The green Irishman said he had no objection—consequently this Ann street broker took him to a diving bell, and there exchanged the \$17 in silver for that amount of Globe Bank bills.

**DARING ACT.**—John Wilson and James McGregor were caught in the act of ripping up the carpet from the hall of house No. 107 Mulberry street, belonging to Mr. Bennett. Committed by Justice Taylor.

**MOCK AUCTION CASE.**—A man by the name of Laird, who hailed from North Hampton county, Pa., and who had come to the city with a load of pork, having disposed of his cargo at the Centre Market for about \$50, was induced to enter Swift's auction store, No. 5 Chatham street, a few doors from Tammany. The hammer of the auctioneer and his lungs also were going at a prodigious rate, and great bargains were being sold. As a consequence, our Pennsylvania friend commenced bidding for a lot of glittering gew-gaws, and the Funks in attendance commenced baiting; one offering \$10 for this article, and a second promising to take another off his hands for \$5, until finally the miserable lot was knocked down to him at a sum far beyond his means, the proceeds of his pork speculation thrown into the bargain. Mr. Laird, when called into the captain's office, to settle, found that he had got among the Philistines, who shaved him of every cent he had, amounting to some \$54, for which he got no equivalent, the trash doled out to him being scarcely worth removal. He applied to the office of the chief of police for redress, but the Funks refused to make restitution.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.**—Last night, while Mr. Pastacoli, a boarder at the United States Hotel, was asleep in his room, it was entered by false keys and about \$500 in gold, &c., stolen, besides two portfolios, containing a number of evidences of debt and letters of introduction. Mr. P. is an Italian, and but lately arrived in the country. Since the loss of Mr. P.'s property was discovered, suspicion was awakened in the minds of persons connected with the establishment, that a young man, named Horace D. Champion, also a boarder, was the thief, and on being searched, a false key or keys were found upon him, also \$3 in money, &c. He was notified by the chambermaid to be very observant of Mr. P.'s room. He is a young man, and states he is connected with families of high standing in Philadelphia. He has been figuring largely for some time past, at the different hotels.

**MISSING.**—A few days previous to the 15th of December, Mr. Thomas Mills, of Tompkins county, left home with his wagon, a span of horses, and a load of poultry for this city, and on the 15th was seen at a house in Robinson street, since which he has not been heard of by his family or friends. Foul play is suspected in the matter, as he had from \$160 to \$400 in money about him.

**IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS.**—A few weeks ago the store of Mr. P. Ackerman, at Paterson, New Jersey, was burglariously entered, and a large quantity of boots and shoes stolen. On Tuesday week, Sheriff William Masters, of Passaic county, New Jersey, got trail of the burglars, at Cedar Grove, from a man by the name of Martin Armstrong, acting as "fence" for the burglars—he followed up the trail, which led to New York, on Wednesday last, when he applied to Captain Westfield, of the 17th Ward, for aid; and accompanied by Policeman Taylor, of the 13th Ward, and Van Riper, of the 17th, they went to the residence of Armstrong, in 28th street, between the 7th and 8th avenues, and "pulled" Armstrong, to begin with; upon searching the house, they found a large proportion of the property.—They then obtained information from Armstrong which led to the arrest of the burglars, John Plum, alias Munroe, Joseph Neale, and William Vernell, alias Wilson, alias Fitzgerald, all old State prison birds.—These rascals, it appears, have been striking terror into the Jerseymen, for the last few months. On looking over the stolen property more fully, they discovered property belonging to the following burglaries: The dry goods store of Mr. Rogers, Paterson, about \$500 worth stolen; Mr. P. Ackerman's boot and shoe store, \$300 worth stolen; the boot and shoe store of J. Silvey was robbed, last October, of about \$300 and \$400 worth of boots and shoes; also, two candlesticks belonging to Mr. Benjamin Williams, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, whose house was burglariously entered, and a quantity of property stolen. Yesterday afternoon, these three burglars, also Armstrong, who has been "fencing" for them, were all taken back to Paterson, New Jersey for trial. There has been a sufficient amount of property recovered, and identified, to convict these men of all the above burglaries.

**ALBERT J. TIRRELL.**—We have received a letter from this person, who is still confined in our parish prison upon the charge of murdering Maria A. Bickford, relative to a statement made in regard to him in the Playmate, shortly after his arrest. As we have no desire to prejudice his case, or render his situation more irksome than it is, we publish the letter. At the same time we must assert that we received the information from those who should have known the circumstances, that he had attempted to commit suicide on the way up to the city, and that the officers who arrested him not only felt it their duty to watch him closely, but by personal restraint prevent him from repeating the attempt, and that when first imprisoned he was moody, silent, and took but little notice of anything. Here is the letter.

**PARISH PRISON, Jan. 2, 1846.**  
**Messrs. Editors.**—I was somewhat surprised on seeing in the New York Herald of the 19th of December, a paragraph purported to be copied from your paper, in which it states that since my arrest I have maintained the most gloomy silence, and scarcely answering the officers who have occasion to address me, and that I pass the whole day in a most lethargic state, and that from my conduct there is little doubt but that I will snatch the first opportunity to commit suicide; that the officers are compelled to watch me or place me under such restraint that it would be impossible for me to destroy myself. Now, gentlemen, every word of this is false, and whoever your informers were, they are much mistaken. I know my innocence of the charge for which I am arrested, and feel conscious (in spite of the singularity of my conduct, in changing my name and leaving my home about the time this tragedy took place) of an acquittal by a jury of my countrymen, and until that time arrives, and the evidence *pro* and *con* is heard, I think that common humanity demands a suspension of public opinion. It is true that I am sometimes silent—melancholy; but what man who has any feeling about him would not be, were he placed in my situation—accused of a base and heinous crime, one at which every heart revolts—my name blazoned forth by the public prints throughout the civilized world, and the brand of "murderer" attached to it—ere a common preliminary examination has taken place in the matter—ere I know who my accusers are, or what they say against me—and I alone not the sufferer. No—would to God I was! but I am compelled to know that my aged and widowed mother, my wife, sister and brother, and other relatives, must suffer much from this accusation being brought against me. But as to my scarcely answering when spoken to, I believe the subjoined certificate of the officers of the prison will show to the contrary; and hoping, gentlemen, you will have the kindness to give it a place in your paper as readily as you have done the other.

I subscribe myself your obedient servant,  
**ALBERT J. TIRRELL.**  
**To the Editors of the N. O. Playmate.**  
Following this is a statement from the keeper of the prison, confirming the truth of T's letter, and also stating that he is under no other restraint than that imposed upon every inmate of the prison. It is further stated, that he has not acted in any way, nor at any time, in a manner to induce the belief that he intended to commit suicide. Here we leave this matter.—N. O. Playmate.

**PHILADELPHIA ROWDYISM.**—We extract the following additional instance of the morals of the city of Philadelphia, from the Spirit of the Times, published in that city. These scandalous outrages are perfectly unprecedented in any other city in the Union, and unless the authorities of the "city of brotherly love" find some means of suppressing them, their town will acquire the title of the "ruffian city."

**DESPERATE ENCOUNTER OF RUFFIANS WITH THE POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA.**—The police constables of Southwark, having been for some time on the look out for a desperate young outlaw, named William McMullin, on Saturday night got upon his track, and at a late hour constable Kelly encountered him in Plum street, and immediately seized him. Kelly had no weapon, while McMullin was armed with a colt and a dirk knife, and in a desperate struggle that ensued between them, the ruffian cut the fingers of the officer nearly off and shockingly wounded the wrist of a young man named Cason, who came to the constable's assistance. Constables Towell and Berry coming up at this time, McMullin was overpowered and taken to the Hall. Fearing, however, that he might escape from the lock-up, he was taken to the office of Alderman McKinley, and committed.

A gang of about forty ruffians had in the mean time collected, who beset the officers all the way to prison, and several times made an attempt to rescue. One of the constables was obliged to hold a pistol to the breast of the prisoner to prevent his escape, and the pursuers were only kept at bay by threats of instant death. At the prison gate a young man who was aiding the officers, was set upon and brutally maltreated. One of the perpetrators of this outrage, named Minkin, who had on his person a heavily loaded iron bound mace and a dagger, was arrested and taken back to Alderman McKinley's office. Constable Towell had to knock this ruffian down, and in doing so, fractured one of his fingers. Another of the party, named John Beers, was afterwards taken into custody at the magistrate's office, and on searching him, a knife and a bottle of whiskey were found in his pockets. The officers deserve great credit for their conduct in the capture of these young desperadoes.

**SHOCKING DEATH.**—We learn the following from a Baltimore correspondence: A man named William Riley was killed, on the night of the 8th inst., in a house of ill fame on Fell's Point, by the accidental discharge of a rifle, whilst clapping a woman in his arms. A man named Clarke was in the front room handling a rifle, when it accidentally went off, the ball passing through the door and through the arm of the girl, into the chest of Riley.

**MYSTERIOUS DOINGS.**—Every day seems to bring some new development in the history of crime. On Thursday evening, at a little before 9 o'clock, as Mr. Sargent, grocer, was conversing in front of his store on the corner of Court-st. and Alden's lane, Boston, the windows of two houses adjoining were perforated with six bullets, four of which went through Mr. L's windows, one passing himself and friend, and one passing directly through another house in the vicinity, where five children were at play. No report whatever followed the course of the bullets, so that an air-gun, or some infernal machine contrived expressly for this diabolical purpose, must have been the instrument used. This is the second time this thing has occurred without the least investigation on the part of the authorities.

**COUNTERFEITERS INDICTED.**—The United States Grand Jury at Springfield, Ill., have found indictments against sundry counterfeiters in Nauvoo and vicinity, among which is one against Edwin Bonny, who arrested the Davenport murderers. He has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars.

**FORGERY.**—John H. Peters, who was indicted in Talpocosa county for forgery, and who was arrested some time since in Charleston, S. C., under a requisition from the Governor of Alabama, was brought before Judge Stone, of Dadeville, on the 2d inst., by a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000.

## MURDERS.

**MURDERS.**—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 20th inst. says:

On Sunday last, Valentine Martin, who lives on Cove Creek, Washington county, shot dead the wife of his brother, Sevier Martin. The circumstances we have not learned correctly, and there are several stories concerning the affair, which we decline publishing, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation at the present term of the Washington Circuit Court.

**HORRID MURDER.**—On Thursday night, the 11th inst., a most horrid murder was committed at Stiversville, Belmont county, Ohio, by a man named McCaffery. He it is said was literally cut to pieces with a large knife.

The murderer fled, but was taken at Beaver, Pa., together with his accomplice, who encouraged the work of death. They are both lodged in the Saint Clairsville jail.

**SUSPECTED MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.**—Captain Winters and officer Robert A. Armfield, of the Second Municipality Police, arrested Henry Leach and George Campbell, at the room of Leach, No. 170 Dauphin street in New Orleans, on the 2d of January, on suspicion of being accessory to the death of Otis Arnold, a flatboatman, who has been missing for some days, and who, as his partner represented, had a large sum of money about him. In the afternoon of yesterday a funeral procession was seen issuing from the neighborhood of the above domicile. Nothing being known in the neighborhood of a death having occurred, some surmises were entertained as to who the corpse could be. On inquiry being made, Leach and Campbell presented the certificate of burial, which they had received from one of our city physicians, on their representation that the deceased had been run over by a dray and died in consequence. Suspicion became aroused—the Coroner was called—the coffin opened, and the skull of the deceased found to be broken. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence. Upon hearing of this decision, the partner of the deceased, who had previously stated his suspicions to the Second Municipality Police, informed them of it, and shortly afterwards they made the arrest. When Leach was examined, blood was discovered on his clothes, and a watch was taken from him, which the partner of Arnold, who was present, at once said that he recognized it.

**EXAMINATION OF LEACH AND CAMPBELL.**—Henry Leach and George Campbell, charged with the murder of Otis Arnold on the 1st inst., were brought before Recorder Baldwin for examination. There were eighteen witnesses summoned, nine for the prosecution and nine for the defence. From the evidence of the former it appeared, that the accused Leach, had been employed by the deceased to sell a boat load of lumber for a commission; that they were intimate friends, and were together the greater part of the 31st of December, the day before Arnold died. Arnold died on new year's day in a room occupied by Leach, where an inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned that "the deceased came to his death from the effect of some violence inflicted on his person." Leach was arrested on the same day, and had in his possession upwards of \$540 in cash, a gold watch belonging to the deceased, and a number of letters and papers, some of which were directed to him. He had received a check on the 31st ult. for \$340, which he is supposed to have endorsed, payable to Leach; and he was also known to have some two or three hundred dollars in his possession besides. For the defence, it was shown that the deceased, while standing at the corner of Poydras and Camp streets with Leach, about 3 o'clock on Wednesday last, was knocked down and run over by a dray, and the back of his head severely wounded by coming in contact with the edge of the curb-stone. Dr. Snowden, who saw the man at the time, testified that from the injury received by the deceased, he entertained no hopes of his recovery. He was removed to Leach's room and died the next morning. A mass of evidence was adduced in the case, but nothing whatever to prove or sustain the charge of murder; in consequence of which, his honor acquitted both prisoners upon that point but remanded Leach for further examination upon a charge of larceny. Mr. Gamble appeared for the defence.

**MORE LOVE AND MURDER.**—The Indiana Democrat of the 12th ult. contains an account of a recent tragedy in Decatur county, in that State. John Muldoon was anxious to marry a daughter of Mr. N. Fetic, but her parents forbade the union. Muldoon subsequently broke into the house, and, being opposed by the young lady's mother, assailed her violently.—Young Fetic, hearing the disturbance, rushed into the room, and after repeated efforts to remove Muldoon from the premises without success, shot him through the breast. M. died in a few minutes, and Fetic was arrested.

**MURDER AT BARNSTABLE.**—Charles J. Paterson was committed to jail in this town on Monday last, says the Barnstable Patriot, for the murder of Wm. Amos, an Indian of the district of Marshpee. Amos was at the house of Paterson on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of borrowing money or liquor, and was ordered out of doors by Paterson, at which time hard words passed between them, and a scuffle ensued.

**INTERESTING STATEMENT.**—The following is a Statement of persons who have been in charge of the Boston Watch, for the various offences and causes stated below, from January 1, 1845, to Dec. 31, 1845:—

		Taken up.	Committed.
Common Drunkards,	male,	83	83
Do do	female,	100	96
Drunkards,	male,	2041	296
Do do	female,	384	26
Assaults on the Watch,		26	26
Do on Citizens,		83	77
Do on Females,		6	5
Larceny,	male,	89	74
Do do	female,	4	4
Lodgers,	male,	997	
Do do	female,	303	
Passing Bad Money,		3	1
Robbery,		11	11
Lewd Conduct,	male,	36	4
Do do	female,	17	10
Men for beating their Wives,		14	6
Night Walkers,		75	9
Fighting,	male,	76	31
Gambling,	do,	9	6
Vagabonds,	do,	25	23
Do do	female,	7	7
Insanity,	male,	12	1
Do do	female,	1	1
Setting Fire,		2	2
Disturbing the Peace,	male,	400	34
Do do	female,	11	
Rescuing Prisoners,	male,	5	2
False Alarms of Fire,		5	1
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame,	male,	2	2
Do do	female,	3	3
Murder,	male,	1	1
Witness,	do,	1	
Stubborn Children,	female,	3	2
Sum Total of persons Taken up,		4,643	
Do do	Committed,		851

**COMMUNICATION.—LEGAL REFORM.**—We have received the following communication on the subject of Police Reform, and as it contains some very pertinent ideas of matters and things, et cetera, and so forth, we give it a place below.

**MESSRS. CAMP & WILKES:**

Gentlemen.—Knowing the deep interest which you take on the subject of Legal Reform, and the important influence which your valuable paper exercises on all subjects of criminal jurisprudence, I take the liberty of communicating the following views, originally intended for the use of the Common Council of this city.

**POLICE JUSTICES.**—SOME VIEWS AS TO WHAT THEY SHOULD BE, AND WHAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE.—The object of law in civilized communities, is the protection of the honest from the wrongful force of the strong. For this reason certain general rules are adopted by the great body of the people, and Courts are established for their enforcement. These tribunals, having within their several jurisdictions, either the lives, property or personal liberty of the citizen, are designed to be presided over by men who stand prominent in the community for distinguished abilities, pure lives, temperate manner, and irreproachable honor. Every departure from this rule, by the elevation of corrupt, intemperate, ignorant or disreputable characters, to these commanding and superior stations, is a treachery to the community, which goes very far to annul all obligations to obedience.

Whether this outrageous wrong has been practised upon our patient and much-enduring city and county, by a late effervescent faction, we do not now propose to inquire; but as the subject of municipal reform is now in active agitation; as our next Common Council will have at their disposal the appointment of a special justice; and as the action of the law, if not the course of nature, may create a vacancy before that time, we shall take the liberty of suggesting to their assembled wisdom, in time, what a police magistrate should not be.

He should not be a man of notoriously corrupt and dishonest character, whose most creditable exploits are recorded on the debit side of tailors' and boot makers' ledgers, and who counts the stages of his career, by periodical ejections from boarding houses. He should not be a "skinner" about the Tombs, who daily snuffs about the vestibule for a victim, and dodges through the corridors of the prison, to strip poverty of its boots, for a fee, without capacity enough to sanctify the outrage, by the rendition of some service to the sufferer in return. And he should not, in addition to the above qualities and characteristics, be imbecile in intellect, of narrow views, violent prejudices, wavering mind, nor of crapulous, petulant and waspish disposition.

I firmly believe, and positively insist, that if a fellow of this stamp should be appointed to the station of a magistrate, to lord it where before he skulked, and to bluster where he was erst too glad to whine and cringe, that it would be a spectacle so demoralizing, so injurious to the rights and dignity of the citizens, so gross a treachery to the thousand worthier men who deserve the station, that the insult would scarcely be forgotten or forgiven.

I suggest these views, I repeat, entirely for the benefit of the future action of the Common Council in the premises, and again urge them in their selections, not to inflict upon the law and the office, a character whose intolerable meanness, stupidity, gross ignorance of the law, and mental imbecility, will reflect its disrespect upon the tribunal which he disgraces, and the associates with whom he shares his honors. JUSTICE.

**BURGLARIES IN NEWBURGH.**—On Monday last officer CARTER arrested a gang of young rascals, charged with having broken into the baggage house at Newburgh, the night previous. They were taken before Justice BELKNAP, and on examination it was ascertained that they were organized as a band of thieves, and that under assumed names, they had during the last two or three months, committed 13 burglaries and larcenies and 1 highway robbery. They are from 6 to 13 years of age—mere trundle-bed stuff. Five of the supposed leaders were committed to jail.

**CURIOUS THEFT.**—A baby 3 months old, was stolen from its mother in Cincinnati a few days since. The child was stolen from the cradle, where its mother had placed it for the purpose of going out to purchase groceries. She was gone but a few minutes, and when she returned her child was gone.

**PRISONERS ESCAPED.**—Three prisoners escaped from the jail in this village Sunday night last. This was effected by means of a saw, undoubtedly furnished from the outside. An aperture was made through the rear wall large enough to permit the passage of their bodies. The names, &c. of the prisoners are as follows:

Charles Slater, imprisoned on a charge of bigamy. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery at the jail.

Curtis Stafford imprisoned for petit larceny, sentenced for sixty days, time partly expired.

Henry Trobridge, petty offence, waiting indictment. One dollar reward, is offered for each of the two last named.

The insignificance of Trobridge's offence, and the short term (unexpired,) of Stafford's imprisonment, one would deem sufficient to remain, particularly Stafford, for he being under sentence is liable to two years imprisonment in State's Prison for jail breaking.—*Angelica Adv.*

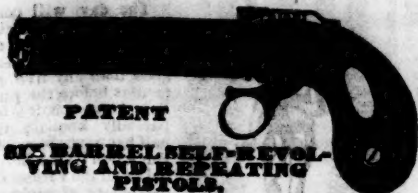
**SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.**—In the district court of Wayne county, Michigan, Andrew G. B. Amos, pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny, for stealing books. Mr. Amos is a schoolmaster of extensive acquirements, and at the time of his arrest had a large school at Plymouth. The works taken were mostly of a scientific character, and the fact that the defendant was not poor, and the property of little value, renders the motive for larceny obscure.—*Boston Post.*

**PICKPOCKETS.**—W. Clerke alias Wallis, R. Denyse, and W. Henson, three well known thieves, were on Saturday sent to the workhouse at New-Orleans by Recorder Genioles, for 30 days.

**CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT.**—The Mayor of Philadelphia has committed for a further hearing Asa R. Tomer, on the charge of conspiring with James Morton, to defraud the Commercial Bank of that city, by a forged check, offered at the counter of that institution a few weeks since.



## HOUSE PROTECTOR.



## Guns, Pistols, Rifles,

GUN MATERIALS—Sporting articles of every description. For sale on the most accommodating terms by

A. W. SPIES & Co., 218 Pearl st.,  
Importer of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Who is the Person preferring rather to suffer with the Piles, than pay 12c for LAR'S LIVER-MENT and the BALM OF CHINA, from 21 Courtlandt st., and have a perfect cure warranted.

No chemist has yet been able to discover the peculiar properties of the EAST INDIA HAIR DYE, which colors the hair and will not the skin. And this compound can only be had at 21 Courtlandt street.

Art and science relieve nature when the hair grows too low on the forehead or on the back of the neck, by the HAIR ERADICATOR, at 21 Courtlandt st.

Longley's GREAT WESTERN PANACEA is only sold at 21 Courtlandt street, and warranted for Gravel, Affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for Asthma and Diseases of the Stomach, superior to any thing else in the world.

Remember, to preserve health, the feet should be kept dry, and that the OIL OF TANIN renders leather waterproof and doubles its durability. The genuine is only to be had at 21 Courtlandt street.

Sarsaparillas are sold at 21 Courtlandt street, at less than half the price others sell at.

We advise all deaf persons to use McNair's Acoustic Oil, for deafness, from 21 Courtlandt st.—the best remedy known, and the annoyance of the deaf to their friends is much more than the price of the remedy.

ALLEN'S BALM OF LIVERWORT, for confirmed consumption, is acknowledged by physicians who have witnessed its effects, as the only article to be relied on for cure, and may be had genuine at 21 Courtlandt street.

THE TRUE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, having entire control over fire, frost, chilblains, eruptions on the skin, inflammatory and scrofula swellings, rheumatism, corns, sore eyes, ear ache, and all local pains, cannot be had genuine at any place in this city but at 21 Courtlandt and 3 Murray streets.

TO ENJOY HEALTH AND COMFORT, dry feet are indispensable; and for this purpose the OIL OF TANIN, from 21 Courtlandt street, should be always used upon the boots. It excludes the water and increases the wear of the leather materially, and thus proves economical.

Stove Varnish, by the use of which, from 21 Courtlandt street, a beautiful polish is given to all iron on which it is used, needing no further labor for one year at least.

Generosity and humanity induce us to recommend all deaf persons to use Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, from 21 Courtlandt street.

BE NOT DECEIVED, either by the base, inhuman efforts and cruelty to humanity, or the whining, nigardly appeals for sympathy of those who would palm a counterfeit article of *Magical Pain Extractor* upon the credulous, to rob them of their money, and at the same time endanger life by its use. Search the records and the decisions of the Court of Chancery, and you will find what has so often been said by us—that none knew how to make, or have the right to sell this great blessing to mankind, and specific antidote to fire, frost, chilblains and sores, but at 21 Courtlandt street.

WHILE THE INCLEMENCY OF THE weather is peculiarly trying to the lungs, no slight affection of the lungs should be left to work its own cure, but to remove all apprehension of consumption, the *Pink Expectant Syrup*, from 21 Courtlandt st., will be found certain to give relief.

THE BEAUTY AND BRILLIANCY GIVEN to the hair by the use of the *Balm of Columbia*, from 21 Courtlandt street, is such as no other article can bestow, preventing the hair from falling out and the formation of dandrif.

**\$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY** person who will give me such information as may lead to the detection of the person or persons who feloniously broke into my house on Sunday night, Dec. 28th, and robbed me of near two hundred dollars and a silver watch; circumstances has led me to believe that I was well known to the person or persons who committed this robbery and that he was minutely acquainted with my premises.

OWEN CLARKE, 119 Willet st.

THREE FIRST PREMIUMS TO H. H. DAY!—The American Institute at the recent Fair awarded Day's establishment three first premiums for first best specimens of the following goods, while no other establishments, out of some eight or nine exhibiting, received over one either first or second.

One for first best India Rubber Shoes,  
" " Life Preserver Jackets,  
" " Embroidered Shirred Suspenders.  
This establishment manufactures every description of India Rubber Goods including the most approved Metallic Rubber, which is not affected by heat or cold, and for sale by HORACE H. DAY, 25 Maiden lane.

## EXTRAORDINARY!

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, who has practised thirty years in this city, remarked to a gentleman of the Evening Gazette, the other day, that it was astonishing how Dr. G. Benj. Smith "drove ahead" as he does. He said he had now practised thirty years and he could scarcely get along, while Dr. Smith, who has not practised half that time, employs fourteen hands constantly in his establishment. Well, the truth is, there is no where else to be found such a valuable medicine as the "Improved Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and as they always recommend themselves, it is no matter of surprise how the Dr. succeeds. Persons who have never used these pills for Coughs, Colds, Headache and Dyspepsia, should step into the office, 179 Greenwich street, just for curiosity, to see the hands put up pills and hear the recommendations of those who have used them, as they come in for more.

## DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THIS anomalous, distressing and almost indescribable complaint—the torture of civilized society has its foundation in a deranged condition of the stomach and bowels. Those afflicted by it are cut off from half the enjoyments of life—the pleasures of the table, and sweet and regular sleep—frequent confirmed Dyspepsia fatally neglected, is but the forerunner of more dangerous diseases, if not of death itself. At its first appearance it should be checked by an attention to diet and regularity and by the use of some safe and salutary medicine. All that invalids can desire of this kind is presented in DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS, a skillfully prepared and delightful Tonic and Aperient, every day becoming more and more popular. Sold wholesale and retail by

WYATT & KETCHAM,  
121 Fulton-street, N. Y.

## STOP THIEF!

**\$25 REWARD.**—Stolen from the subscriber on the morning of the 15th of December, 1845, \$25 in gold, and \$50 in bills and silver. The thief is a small man, about 5 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair and whiskers, right leg and arm are lame and considerably smaller than the others, his upper lip projects over the lower, had on an old blue frock coat, mixed pants, an old striped silk stock, and a black cloth cap, aged from 30 to 35 years, and his right arm somewhat perished. A liberal reward will be paid for the money or thief. He called his name John Chichester.

Danbury, Dec. 15.

## PREMIUM BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS FOR \$3 50. City made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those sold in other stores for \$5. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$4 50, equal to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7, at Young & Jones' French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable establishments in this city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best Boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters and Overboots, constantly on hand.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Boots and Shoes made to order in the shortest notice. Mending done in the store.

YOUNG & JONES,  
4 Ann-street, near Broadway, N. Y.

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WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN  
DIAMONDS.  
309 1/2 Broadway.

Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in the city. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry made to order at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Music Boxes repaired and warranted lower than can be done in the city.

N. B. Second Hand Watches and Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange, or bought for cash.

AMOS R. THOMPSON,  
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,  
No. 309 1/2 Broadway, N. Y.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber begs to offer to the public a splendid assortment of gold and silver Watches, selected from the manufacturers of Europe, which will be warranted perfect time keepers. Rich Jewelry of every description, Silver and Plated Ware, Ornamental Clocks and Fancy Goods.

P. S. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.

L. ANRICH,  
65 1/2 Chatham-street.

F. H. LOCKWOOD,  
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,  
126 Fulton Street. (Sun Building.)

Is daily receiving the latest styles of fashionable Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Hair Bracelets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Chains and Keys, Gents Vest Chains, Gold Enamelled Pencils of new style, also Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents of the best quality, and most beautiful description. Prices, from \$35 00 to \$75. Every article of Jewelry sold at this store is warranted to be fine gold and superior workmanship, and failing to give entire satisfaction, the money will be returned. Old Gold and Silver taken at full value in exchange, also pearls and precious stones.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The high reputation that these non-pareil Safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.  
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

## FINE WATCHES,

SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY. THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c. of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices.—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,  
76 Chatham-street.

## ANNUALS FOR 1846.

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Price 25 Cents.

For a great number of years it has been customary in England for the Apprentices, every Shrove-Tuesday, to go and see the play of "George Barnwell." The well meant lesson inculcated by witnessing this performance will be found much more deeply impressed in the work now before the public. Every young man and young woman ought to possess it, for there is, perhaps, no book extant that so forcibly pictures the temptations and vices by which youth is beset, as the mournful narrative embodied in these pages.

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BY HENRY COCKTON, ESQ., AUTHOR OF "SYLVESTER SOUND," "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," &c. Illustrated with numerous Exquisite Engravings.

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There is, perhaps, no living writer (Layman Blanchard is dead) so deserving of the palm of the humorist as Mr. Cockton. His "Stanley Thorn" created no trifling sensation when it appeared, but it has given place to a still more happy production—"THE LOVE-MATCH," our author's last and best effort, and decidedly the most hilarious and side-shaking novel to be found in the country. There is not an uninteresting or prosy line in the whole book.

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MATE BURKE; OR THE SEA-BORN BOYS.

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The Chainbearer, or the Little-Page Manuscripts,

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Introductory to the "CHAINBEARER" by the same author—2 vols, Price 75 Cents. The whole of this favorite writer's Works, can be procured, singly, or bound at B. S. & Co's. establishment.

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In this book all classes of readers will find ample recreation and profit. It is a varied production, passing from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," and contains a moral that most persons will be able to apply.

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BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

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This is the production of one of the most eminent members of the legal profession. That truth is indeed stranger than fiction, every page of this work most amply exemplifies; and in the romance of life—in the guilty, but eventual careers of those whose profession it is to live upon depredation and crime, there perhaps never was a book possessing half the merits that the one does now submitted to the public. In pathos, beauty and truthfulness, it is also a master-piece.

## TWO NEW NOVELS BY INGRAHAM!

"The Wing of the Wind," "Fleming Field, or the Young Artisan."

Each 25 Cents.

This author's writings sell by the thousand,—proof sufficient that he strikes the right vein. His style is energetic, but pleasing, while his sketches and descriptions assimilate so well with our feelings that we are enamoured at once with everything he gives us. "Fleming Field" is a tale of the times of the Stamp Act, and will make the heart's blood of the rising generation warm, as they read what their fathers have done for freedom and right. The "Wing of the Wind" is equally absorbing in interest, and being a sea story, gives more latitude for the author's known powers of description in the nautical line.

Several new works will be shortly announced.



From our Second Edition of last Saturday.

**AN ESCAPED MURDERER.**—No clue has yet been ascertained of the person or persons who murdered Patrick Burns in Brooklyn, last week. A reward of \$500 is offered.

**NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—Counterfeit Bills of \$5 of the Bank of Cumberland, Portland, C. C. Tobie cashier, S. E. Crocker, President, are in circulation.

**ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.**—Counterfeit one dollar notes of the Exchange and Banking Company of Apalachicola, Florida, are in circulation. Look out.

**BLOODY AFFRAY.**—The inmates of a house on Little Water street, Norfolk, Va., and three sailors belonging to the United States ship Pennsylvania, came in conflict on the night of the 3d instant, and a most bloody fight ensued. All three of the sailors were badly wounded, two being severely stabbed in the back and side, and the third having had his face battered in and terribly cut by a conk shell. But for the timely interference of the watch, who arrested two of the ring-leaders, a general melee, more fatal in its consequences, must have taken place.

**MURDERED.**—Francis Baker, a seaman in the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk on Monday, of wounds received in an affray on Saturday night last, with one James Varden, who has been committed to jail. The deceased was a native of New York.

**BURGULARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—On Tuesday night the dwellings of Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Harrison, Moses Nathans, and Jas. S. Watson, in 7th street below Parrish, were entered by boring the window shutters in the rear, and were robbed of a large variety of articles of silver ware. An attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Dr. Ely, in the same row. This is one of the boldest efforts at burglary that we have known for a long time.

**ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.**—Mr. Wingartner, living on the corner of Stone and Fifth streets, was robbed on the same night by villains who entered by his outside cellar door, thence through a hatchway into his grocery. They swept his premises and decamped with all the property without detection or giving the least alarm. The United States Gazette says in relation to the above robberies:

"We are surrounded by a desperate band of ruffians. If the officers now in the employ of the city cannot detect the desperate persons about nightly, let them resign and give place to some that can. Such bold villainy must be checked."

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A very daring robbery was committed on Thursday night last. A Mr. George Hord was stopped on the Philadelphia County Line Road, at its intersection with the Railroad, by two men. One of them, a powerful man, pulled him from his horse, and was immediately joined by another, and smaller man, who aided the work of plunder. Mr. Hord was robbed of a pocket book, a gold breast pin, and a wallet, containing about ten dollars in specie. His resistance and cries brought no assistance, and one of the men tried to choke him, and finally stabbed him with a dirk knife the blade of which penetrated to the breast bone. Being finally released, he made his way with difficulty to a place of safety.

**DISCHARGED.**—Sutton, the person who was convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Kane, of Baltimore county, was discharged on the 6th instant, by the County Court, before whom he was tried.

**HONESTY.**—A lady in Philadelphia, named Debola, found hanging on her door, a bag, containing a diamond ring, which had been stolen from her sometime previous.

**A RANSOM.**—Officer Joseph Murphy arrested a man named Henry Carlow, at the Bowery Theatre, for having on Saturday last stolen a gold pencil case, worth \$10, from Mr. Byron Shotwell, No. 183 Bowery; and on Monday stealing from the same person \$10 in money. He had also committed a third larceny in picking the pocket of Wm. Smith of No. 390 Broome street of \$6.

**BIGAMY.**—Two persons named John alias James Jurrie, a stevedore, and Margaret Hastings, have been arrested in this city, charged with bigamy. Curtis, it appears, was a widower, and lived in Cherry street near Market, and the fair Margaret was his acting housekeeper. In June last they were married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Parker. It was discovered by others, that Margaret had no right to contract marriage with Curtis, as she already had a husband, a sailor, named Hastings, who she married in February, 1844, and who is now on his return voyage from Canton. The complaint was made by Levi Ives, who keeps a sailor boarding house in the fourth ward. They were both held to bail in the sum of \$1000 each, to appear and answer, by Justice Osborn.

—An Englishman, named Alfred Scarr, in the employ of Potter & Kidder, Philadelphia, has absconded with about \$1000 of his employers' money.

### Court of General Sessions.

THURSDAY—JAN. 8.

**TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.**—Two lads, about 17 years old, named Samuel Jackson and John Burke, were tried on an indictment for a burglary in the first degree, in having on the night of the 8th of November last, broken into the house of Mr. John Redmond, at the corner of the 3rd avenue and 12th street, and stolen some small pieces of silver coin and some keys.

Mr. Redmond deposed that his premises were entered by forcing open one of the shop windows with a chisel, and the property referred to taken away; also that a key and an English sixpence, stolen from his premises, were returned to witness by an officer.

Officer Mansfield deposed that he assisted in arresting the accused, and that on searching Burke an English sixpence was found in one of his boots; two brass keys were also found upon his person, which were claimed by Mr. Redmond.

A portion of a pocket handkerchief, left by the burglars in the store of Mr. Redmond, was also found to correspond with another portion found upon the person of Burke. None of the articles stolen having been found upon the person of Jackson, the Jury acquitted him; and as there appeared some doubts whether Mr. R.'s store was so connected with his dwelling as to constitute a burglary in the 1st degree, the Jury returned a verdict in the third degree, and the court sentenced him to the State prison for the term of 2 years.

**The Grand Inquest.**—The Grand Jury entered the court and stated that they had finished up all the business presented for their consideration, and desired, in order to avoid any delay, to appoint some gentleman to assist Mr. Phillips during the indisposition of the District Attorney.

Wm. M. Price, Esq. was assigned by the court as the associate of Mr. Phillips.

**Case of Charles A. Higgins.**—The counsel of Mr. Higgins applied to the court to be allowed to withdraw the pleas of guilty to the remaining indictments against him for forgery, and to put in demurrers to the same. The court denied the motion of counsel, and ordered one of the other indictments to be proceeded with to-morrow, until when the Court adjourned.

## POSTSCRIPT.

**MURDERER ARRESTED.**—Thomas Brown the murderer of Miller and Leicy of Iowa, in May last, in Lee county, was arrested in this city on Wednesday evening by officers Gilbert F. Hays and John Rue, and held as a fugitive from justice on the oath of Mr. George Wilkes, one of the editors of this paper, we having received a full description of his person from E. Bonney of Montrose, Iowa, as will be found published in our paper of the 6th of December. A reward of \$500 was offered by the Sheriff of Lee county for his apprehension in any state of the Union.

**NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—A lithographed Five on the Schenectady Bank, having an eagle for the centre and principal vignette, letter A. Arch. Craig. Prest.; Thomas Palmer, Cashier, and P. Righter, Register, on the back of them have just made their appearance. They are pretty well done.

**NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—10 dollar counterfeit notes on the Ocean Bank, of Newburyport, were thrown into circulation in this city on Saturday evening, and by 12 o'clock on Monday, half of the brokers in Wall street had taken one or more of them. The principal vignette is made up of two females, a boy with a cap on his head, and a bareheaded negro boy; on the left end is Franklin and a railroad train. The paper has a very new and white appearance. The names of the officers are not well counterfeited.

**MORE ROBBERIES IN BOSTON.**—A large calf-skin pocket book was stolen Monday from a member of the Legislature, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, as he was passing through the crowd, containing \$111 in bank bills, a check for \$17.50 on Suffolk Bank, payable to Mrs. Catharine Baldwin, one note for \$600, payable to Charles W. Wilder, two do, for \$400 each, payable to Jonas N. Richardson and Whiting Gates, also a mortgage and an order for \$125. The name of the unfortunate member is Mr. Charles W. Wilder, of Leominster.

On Saturday last, a wallet containing \$45 and some valuable papers was stolen—being the property of Wm. Ferguson, of Cohasset.

**SWINDLING.**—Two brothers, named Nathan L. and Mitchell Ritter, were arrested in Philadelphia on Friday, charged with conspiracy in attempting to defraud a number of extensive firms of that city out of goods to the amount of \$20,000. The firms of Morgan, Dunlap & Co., Eli Kent, Brock & Brothers, Barber, Slack & Co., are the greatest sufferers in this unfortunate affair.

**STRANGE CONSPIRACY—DETECTION AND CONFESSION.**—The Independent Police was visited on Saturday by Samuel Gowen, Richard Pope, and William Vittaro, horse dealers, from Pennsylvania, who wished to discover the robbers of one of their number, master William Vittaro. He said he had been robbed near the Black Swan Tavern, at night, of some \$400, the property of Mr. Gowen, who had employed him (V.) to bring horses from Montgomery county, Pa., Mr. Gowen coming on a few days in advance. The officers heard the matter all explained, and dismissed the parties. Relyea, in the afternoon, saw Pope, the friend of Vittaro, driving five splendid horses to the market, and seizing his man, carried him to the Black Swan, where some of the other officers were found searching Vittaro. The latter at once accused Pope of being the author of the plot. Pope denied it, and charged it on Vittaro. The plan was thus fully disclosed, being a scheme of self robbery to cheat Mr. Gowen. The fellows were taken to the watch house, and yesterday morning Vittaro gave the localities of the concealed money and confessed all. The money and the horses were restored to Gowen, who left with Vittaro for Easton, to recover some two or three hundred dollars which V. concealed there in the rafters of a hotel at which he and Pope put up. It is worthy of note that Gowen had entrusted only \$800 to Vittaro, who made good bargains with it, and returned the five horses, valued at \$300, with \$351 in money, and an order on a man in Pennsylvania for \$235, as security for the sum concealed, besides paying his expenses. Horse dealing must be a good business out there in Pennsylvania.

### JOHN BROCK.

72 Chatham-st. (between Chambers and Pearl), N. Y.

Cheap store for American and English

### FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Of every description.

Gold and Silver Watches by eminent makers; Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Tongues, Butter Knives, Sucking Tubes, and every other Article in the Silver line. The Silver warranted equal to any sold in the city. Gold and Silver Spectacles and Thimbles; Silver Plated Goods, with rich Silver mountings. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, too numerous to name here.

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES** bought at this Store, warranted for twelve months, or exchanged if not approved of; Money in no instance returned.

—Clocks and Watches bought or taken in exchange. Every description of Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired by first rate workmen, and warranted. Gold Jewelry made to order, from the finest quality of Gold, of superior workmanship, and despatch.

—All kinds of repairing done at a moderate charge. Gold and Silver bought, or taken in exchange for Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

—Dicks and Dirk Knives, with and without silver mountings, and a variety of Scissors, Pocket Knives, Tweezers, &c. &c.

—English Jewelry and Silver Goods bought to any amount. n29 3m

### WANTED.

A few active young men to go South and West. Also some for the New England States, to act as agents for the sale of new and popular works. \$300 per annum profit over and above their expenses will be insured them, with an opportunity of clearing \$1000 per year or more, if they are active. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over \$1000 per year clear of all expenses, and there are chances for others to do the same. Each man will have his district; and it will be necessary for them to have at least from \$25 to \$50, to obtain a good fitting out; no one need apply unless he has that amount, for it is our object to get them started in such a manner as will be of benefit to them. Apply to

S. FRENCH, Publishing Hall,

293 Broadway, up stairs, (sign of the Flag). All Letters, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. d20 3m

## BARTINE'S LOTION.

A fair offer—Any person who is suffering with any of the following afflictions, viz: Rheumatism, Gout, White Swelling, and all swellings or contusions attended with pain or inflammation, Sprains, Dislocations, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Tetters or Ringworm, Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, and all other painful affections of the back and nervous fibres generally; Bites and Stings of Insects, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Cuts, Humors of any kind, Cramp of the Stomach, Toothache, Fever and Ague, &c.—and will make a trial of one bottle of the above Lotion, according to the directions given, and who does not find immediate relief therefrom, we bind ourselves, upon the receipt of the empty bottle, to hand back to said person the whole price of said bottle of Lotion. We firmly believe it to be one of the best Family Medicines ever put before the public, in any and all of the above cases, and many more not enumerated. We always have sold and still do sell, every bottle on the above conditions; and as a proof that it is as good as we recommend it to be, we positively assert that we have never had one bottle returned—on the contrary, the sales have been steadily on the increase. We therefore make the above offer to any and all who may feel disposed to make a trial of the above harmless remedy. We therefore say to all, try it, and we also venture to say that all who do try it, will never be without it. Call at the principal depot, 223 Broadway, and see a large number of original certificates from those who have been benefited by its use.

C. B. BARTINE & Co., Proprietors.

—Those who cannot afford to purchase, will be relieved without charge at the depot. Agents wanted immediately. n8 1m

## STAR HOUSE—34 Read Street.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken and handsomely refitted the well known old Star House. Their Bar is stocked with the best brands, from under the Custom House seal, of Liquors and Segars. The Larder will always be found filled with all the delicacies of the season that the markets afford. Oysters from the celebrated Chingarora and Shrewsbury creeks, and Amboy oysters.

CHARLES GALLAGHER,

THOMAS MCGUIRE.

—Lunch every day from 11 to 3 o'clock. Chowders every Sunday at 3 o'clock. j3

PRICES REDUCED 33 1/2 PER CENT.

102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MANUFACTORY OF

## CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP,

OF FOUR SIDES.



This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired the great popularity from two causes: its cheapness and its excellence. It is of four sides, one which is the hone the others contain compositions for sharpening and giving the keenest edge to the razor. Retail for 50 cts., 62 1/2 cts., 75 cts., and \$1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, \$3.50, \$5, \$6, and \$8. A two-side Strop with hone, \$2.50 per dozen, 31 1/2 cts. each. j3

## SAMUEL HAMMOND & CO.,

(late Benedict & Hammond.)

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES,

No. 44 Merchants' Exchange (1st door in William st.) have constantly on hand a large and valuable assortment of Fine Watches of their own importation, which they are now selling at low prices (when quality is compared,) than can be purchased of any dealer in New-York. A written warranty, in all cases, will be given to the purchaser.

S. Hammond having attended solely to the repairing of Chronometer, Duplex, and other fine Watches, in the late firm of Benedict & Hammond, will continue to give us undivided attention to that branch of the business, in connection with his present partner, whose reputation has long since been established, having worked for the last 10 years for the trade in this city.

N. B. A large and valuable assortment of Jewelry, Silver Ware Office and Mantel Clocks, &c., constantly on hand. n23

## FAIRBANK'S MECHANICS' TOOL STORE,

44 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MECHANICS' and ARTIZANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his study to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced, and having thus far given great satisfaction to those who have selected from the stock he has collected together, he is induced thus publicly to inform all seeking such an establishment, that they can now find at one place nearly every tool and implement used by mechanics in almost every branch of business; and having adopted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, (the only honest system,) as the rule of guidance in his business, purchasers may rely upon the lowest price which will afford a remuneration profit being fixed upon each article, and that whether they send an inexperienced person, or come themselves, they will be charged the same price for the same article. Having made the above remarks, it is needless to add, that the custom of such as beat down the prices is not solicited; nevertheless, the subscriber does not expect all visitors to purchase his articles, but will at all times be ready to show them to all, whether they purchase or not. Coopers will find a large assortment of tools, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned. Planes, Saws, Plane Irons, Chisels, and many other articles, are warranted in the same way. Warranted English cast steel Engraver's Tools, Burnishers, Scrapers, &c. A large assortment of the celebrated Tally-ho Razors on hand, all warranted—a printed warrant accompanying each. Small and large Tool Chests furnished complete with tools, varying in price from 6 to 100 dollars, always ready. Strangers seeking this establishment, are informed that a painted flag, a fac simile of the above cut, hangs over the curb stone in front of the store; and they are particularly requested to notice this, as there are several wholesale hardware stores in the neighborhood, which might be mistaken for this establishment.

HENRY F. FAIRBANK, 44 Fulton street, between Pearl and Cliff sts.

**\$50 REWARD.**—THE LADY WHO TOOK A lady's bag on the 2d January, containing valuables and claimed it as her own, from the driver of No. 18 8th avenue Omnibus, is known by two gentlemen that left the stage in Hammond street, and unless she returns the same to Mr. PETERS, or to the owner, second door from 8th avenue in 15th street, will be dealt with according to law. j10

## McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.



The day will come when this medicine will be pronounced capable of doing more good than any five remedies before the public. At present it is but partially known; the half has never been told. But when it shall be tested in all the various departments of sickness and disease; when its wonderful virtues shall be developed; its power over the maladies of men seen and felt, then

it will be acknowledged that "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment" has power to cure more diseases than any five remedies before the world. This will appear plain upon a moment's reflection. There are two prominent reasons for the assertion.

1st. That by opening the pores of the skin, it removes all hindrance to the full and free discharge of the insensible perspiration, and thus removes the grand cause of nine-tenths of the diseases in the world; and it is therefore as applicable to one disease as another, to the Liver Complaint, Consumption and Dyspepsia, to the Sick Headache and Ague in the Face, or to the Asthma, Coughs, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, as the Quinsey Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Croup, for they are all caused by checking the Insensible Perspiration, in other words, in "taking cold."

2d. That for almost every disease, there is a specific remedy, and although there are a legion of them recommended for the cure of the same particular diseases yet how seldom is it that one out of a hundred, do any good whatever. Instead, therefore, of being under the necessity of applying a great variety of cures, the success in each of which is doubtful, the All-Healing Ointment takes the place of them all; and by its action upon the skin, throws open the doors for the escape of all the humors within. To make this appear plain to all, suppose a person is afflicted with a Cough or a Cold, or Consumption, or Liver Complaint?

He seeks a variety of inward remedies, but in no one does he find relief, unless it is capable of forcing off perspiration, which is but a momentary relief, as the pores again close the moment the effect of the medicine has ceased.

Now, what is the cause of the above complaints? We answer, checked perspiration, in other words, "catching cold." The skin, then, and not the internal organs, is out of order. And we assert, that unless the skin is brought into healthy activity, and made to eliminate the insensible perspiration freely and fully, not all the medicines in the world will save the consumptive from the grave. To make our words true, let us quote from a celebrated southern doctor, who wrote a labored treatise on Pulmonary Consumption. He says:

"But let us return to the consideration of the indications of a cure; it is simply this: the restoration of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. In other words, to excite a natural healthy action in the skin. This is all that is required for the cure of 999 cases out of 1000. Here, then, is another case where the true principle of physiology is understood, and the results to be produced in sickness and disease, and yet not knowing any other agent than inward medicines to effect it. Physicians begin to see this, acknowledge it in their own writings, deplore it with much feeling, but know of no prescription that will apply to the human cuticle to restore it to healthy activity, and hence their necessity of still administering inward remedies. It is from this very fact that we claim for the All-Healing Ointment a superiority over all other remedies yet discovered. Physicians know of no other article, the world at large know of no other—indeed, there is no other article that has such power over the human skin. And it is this power to open the pores by restoring the nervous energy, quickening the vital fluid within—that it is an instrument of curing more diseases than any five or ten remedies we are acquainted with. And in regard to Consumption and Liver Complaint, we will make one remark; and we wish it to sink deep into every man's heart; it is this: That upon a proper and fair trial of the All-Healing Ointment, no good results from its cure, that person may as well cease all efforts at once: for all Balsams, Balsams, Pills, Syrups, &c., are under heavens, will ever restore such a person to health. We would be slow to make this remark, if we did not possess the evidence to establish it. Now, as most other diseases are caused in the same manner, it follows that the speediest cure should be the same."

Bronchitis, Quinsey Sore Throat and Influenza are NEVER caused but by checking the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Ague in the face, Headache, Earache, and frequently Toothache, are produced in the same way, viz: "taking cold."

Fever, also, and nearly every case of Inflammation of the bowels, or of the stomach or lungs, is the direct result of checked perspiration. Besides these, we may name diseases of the spine and of the nerves, rheumatism, fever sores, diseases of the chest, such as asthma, tightness of breath, pains, weakness, dyspepsia, also constipation of the bowels, croup, cutaneous eruptions, and all diseases of the skin; in short, nine-tenths of the diseases in our country are produced by this one thing—checked perspiration. If it is not serious at first, it finally settles upon some vital organ, when it is almost certain to result in death, unless it is removed.

The only advantage the All-Healing Ointment has over other remedies, lies in this one thing—the restoration of the insensible perspiration. When this is done the humors and impurities never remain to do injury. This will be seen by contemplating the following facts:

1st. That five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, pass off through the pores of the skin, in insensible perspiration.

2d. That the skin evacuates more matter than the Lungs, Kidneys and Bowels put together.

3d. That the skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours than the Bowels do in fourteen days; and that by severe exercise, a man will lose three, four, and even five pounds in one hour.

4th. That the Creator pierced the human cuticle with pores, or small openings, to the almost incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS, making this the GRAND OUTLET of all the redundant matter of the body.

5th. That through these pores are constantly exuding the old, altered and worn-out particles of the blood, the humors of the body, and the waste of the system.

6th. That to stop up these pores twenty-four hours would cause instant death.

7th. That sudden changes of weather and exposure to cold, close these pores in part, and hence the long catalogue of diseases over the land.

8th. That, as the skin is the medium for evacuating all the humors of the body, we see the profound folly and absurdity of resorting to pills, drugs, and other mixtures, to cure the great majority of diseases produced by checked perspiration.

9th. That, until September, 1844, there was no medicine before the public that had power to restore the insensible perspiration, by imparting vitality and nervous energy to the skin.

10th. That McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT is that medicine, and which, by possessing this power, is effecting more good than five, or even ten, remedies in this country.

Price, 25 and 50 Cents.

J. McALISTER & Co.

168 South-street, New-York, Sole Proprietors.

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